

U M 20 Jan 03

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No. 12 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

No matter how little you pay for a thing it will be good. We are not after your dollars and cents so much as your good will.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

The New Kind of a Store

is more than a mere selling place, it is a public institution, a public educator, a place where you can come every day in the year and learn something new.

Next Color Display==Green

Our next in the series of color display will be Green, commencing on SATURDAY, MARCH 15th, and continuing till Thursday, March 20th, inclusive.

The New Shirts.

Now is the time to make up the new Shirts. We have eighty patterns to choose from. The Canadian brands start at 5c, and up to 12½c. The imported Oxfords are grouped in three lots 10c, 12½c and 15c yard. We continue to sell the Lorne and Salisbury brands at the old price 12c a yard.

Cottonades, Denims, and Moleskins for Overalls.

We have 45 different patterns to choose from. The lighter weights start at 10c and the extra heavy weights are 24c a yard.

Tub Goods for Boys, Suits & Shirt Waists.

This season we have imported several desirable wash materials for the boys' wear.

THE ENGLISH GALATIA comes in red and white, blue and black, and black and white stripes, 15c yard.

THE SATIN DRILLS come mostly in stripes and small dots 12½c yard.

Ducks come in stripes and dots, the best qualities are 12½c. Lower grades 10c.

News From Our Carpet Room.

Our Carpet Room chief is delighted with the success of our CARPET ROOM OPENING. Several large orders were taken and all our visitors were pleased with the beautiful display of House Furnishings. One traveller remarked on visiting our new room:—"It is the finest House Furnishing Department in all my territory."

All are welcome to see our new room, whether interested in Furnishings or not.

Among the new things just arrived for this department are Bobbinett Ruffled Curtains, Swiss Muslin with Ruffles for Bedroom Curtains, new Carpets, Floor Oilcloths in narrow widths for runways, also lovely Sateens and Denims for cozy corners and cushions.

Women's Rainy Day Skirts.

Skirts about one and a half inches from the ground are the best possible style, not only for wet days but for every day that takes you out of doors.

We have the heavy unlined kind from \$4.00 to \$7.50 each. This past week was the best advertisement they could get.

Liberty Silk.

We are now showing this desirable and beautiful weave of silk in the wantable spring shades, such as Old Rose, Turquoise, Sky, Pink, Cream, Ruby, Cardinal, Castor and Brown—Special 50c a yard.

From England to Canada.

This Interests Men's Odd Coats

We have just received from the W. E. S. Manufacturing Co. a number of Men's Odd taken from Suits that do not match or trousers and vests missing, sizes 32 to 44. are from Suits that were made to sell at \$12 to \$12.

LOT NO 1.—Is Tweed Coats, well made well trimmed, ordinarily would be worth \$12 to \$6. Your choice for \$2.

LOT NO. 2.—Is Blue and Black Serge from Suits that were \$7.50 to \$12. Your choice for \$3.50 each.

Men's Correct Clothing.

Keep in mind the fact that a cotton suit won't keep its shape. It may be pressed twisted to look right long enough to get out of the store that sells it, but it can't help but "cheap"—After a little wear because it's "cotton" in the cloth and the making and it's bound to work out. So get all wool when you buy well-made suit of good all-wool material with its character to the last. We keep exact kind of clothing, and our suppliers are among the best of the manufacturing tailors.

Men's stylish all wool suits, \$5.00 to \$12.00.

Youths' dressy suits \$5.00 to \$10.00.

Boys' serviceable suits—3 pieces, sizes 33—\$3.00 to \$7.50.

Children's Suits—2 pieces \$1.50 to \$5.00.

Children's Fancy Blouse Vestee, and Suits \$2.25 to \$6.00.

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Table Oilcloths.

Several new patterns just to hand, plain floral and block designs. Yard and a quarter and yard and a half wide.

Women's Belts.

Shirt Waist season calls for new Belts. We are showing a fine assortment in Velvet, Plain Seal Leather, Patent Leather, Hemstitched Taffeta Undressed Leather in Greys, Black and Brown. 25c to \$1.00 each.

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Liberty Silk.

We are now showing this desirable and beautiful weave of silk in the wantable spring shades, such as Old Rose, Turquoise, Sky, Pink, Cream, Ruby, Cardinal, Castor and Brown—Special 50c. a yard.

From England to Canada.

New raincoats just in time for spring rains. They are all cut with yoke in back and are three quarter fitted backs. Having sleeves they can be used for rain or shine. Our two leading lines are \$5.00 and \$6.50. The \$6.50 line has a velvet collar and is a little finer cloth than the \$5 one. Colors are Navy, Black and Fawn, sizes 54 to 60 inches.

The New Dress Goods

Keep coming in on us nearly every day now and if you wish your costume ready in time for Easter you had better select at once.

Light weight Fabric are a great feature of the new arrivals, such as Voiles, Eolien es, Canvas and Crepe de Chine weaves.

For early spring costumes, Venetians, Broadcloths and Homespuns are most in favor and the popular shades are Black, Castors' Blues, Greys, Browns and Greens.

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Children's Fancy Blouse Vestee, and Suits \$2.25 to \$6.00.

Men's Overalls, Smocks and Ready-to-Wear Par

In this department we have secured for customers the products of the best factories in Canada. You will find our Overalls, Smocks, Pants the best made in the market to-day, our 50c Overall to our \$4.50 Pant the work ship is first-class.

Every one of them is guaranteed by us, do not prove satisfactory we will make it with you.

Great ANNUAL DISCOUNT Sale!

Before Stock-Taking.

SPECIAL VALUES IN China, Crockery & Glassware

All the month many lines will be sold at less than half price as the stock is too large and must be reduced by one half in this sale. I include all lines of Groceries, etc. 300 Brooms, 3 string, will be offered at 15c, good value at 20c

WM. COXALL.



Wartman Bros.,
DENTISTS.

Graduates Royal College, & Toronto University
Office over D. See's.

Visits Tanworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first Monday of each month, remaining over Tuesday. All other Mondays at Yarker.

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE
12 YEARS IN NAPANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

SEEDS FOR 1902

The largest and best assorted stock of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS ever held in Napanee is now on sale at Symington's.

Buy Early

is the best advice I can give you.

Thos. Symington,
SEEDSMAN,

101½ Napanee.

DR. PERRY GOLDSMITH, Belleville, late Senior Registrar and House Surgeon, Central London Nose, Throat and Ear Hospital, and Clinical Assistant Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Morfield's Eye Hospital and Chief Clinical Assistant of the throat and ear department of the West End Hospital for diseases of nervous system, London, Eng., will be at Paisley House, the third Monday in every month for consultation on diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Hours 12 to 4.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SETTLERS' One-Way EXCURSIONS

To Manitoba and Canadian North-West will leave Toronto every TUESDAY during MARCH and APRIL, 1902.

Passengers travelling without live stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 1.45 p.m.

Passengers travelling with live stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9.00 p.m.

Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train.

For full particulars and copy of "Settlers' Guide," apply to your nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or to

A. H. NOTMAN, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agent,
1 King Street, East, Toronto.

NOTICE OF TRANSFER OF TAV. ERN LICENSE.

I have received an application for a transfer of Township Tavern License No. 130 from James Evans, of Centreville Village, Township of Camden, to Wm. J. Thompson, of Village of Camden East, Township of Camden.

The Commissioners will meet about the 10th of March to consider said application.

J. M. SMITH, Inspector.
Newburgh, 26th Feb., 1902. 11b

NOTICE.

An application has been presented to me for the transfer of the Hotel License now held by William Moffatt, for the Campbell House, in the Town of Napanee, to Margaret Douglas.

A meeting of the Board of License Commissioners will be held on the 20th day of March, Inst., at the office of J. C. Huffman, Esq., of the Town of Napanee, County of Lennox and Addington, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., for the consideration of the above application.

W. A. ROBE,
License Inspector.
Napanee, March 6, 1902. 12b

NOTICE OF TRANSFER OF TAV. ERN LICENSE.

I have received an application for the transfer of incorporated village Tavern License No. 17, from the estate of the late Mrs. Catherine A. Kennedy, of Newburgh, to Patrick J. Whelan, of Camden. The Board of Commissioners will meet about the 10th of March to consider said application.

J. M. SMITH, Inspector.
Newburgh, Feb. 26th, 1902. 12b

NOTICE OF TRANSFER OF TAV. ERN LICENSE.

I have received an application for the transfer of the Tavern License, now held by Wm. J. Thompson, of Camden East, to James Evans, of Centreville. The Board of License Commissioners will meet about the 10th of March to consider said application.

J. M. SMITH, Inspector
Newburgh, 24th Feb., 1902. 12a

Wood For Sale!

Hard and Soft Wood delivered to any part of the town. Also a fresh line of Groceries always on hand.

S. CASEY DENISON

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Jane of the Township of Camden County of Lennox and Addington, woman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to 129, Section 38, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1897, that all creditors and others having claims or demands whatsoever against the estate of Mary Jane, late of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, married woman, deceased, who died about the 9th day of January, 1902, are to send by post prepaid or to deliver to designated Deroche & Madden, solicitors for the estate, their claims and descriptions, and the nature of the (if any) held by them.

And notice is hereby given that at 23rd March, 1902, the said executors will distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice is received as above required, and said executors will not be liable for any assets so distributed or any part thereof, to any person or persons whose names shall not have been received to the time of said distribution.

DEROCHE & MADDEN, N. Solicitors for Rowlin Hat and Edwin Lockwood, Esq.
Dated at Napanee this 20th day of Feb. 1902

A Story of Stephenson.

Robert Louis Stephenson was particularly attached to the "v" name and utterly averse to the form of spelling. Letters of address and autograph hunters did not offer him, but one day in Samoa a letter arrived containing praise so just that he said, "That I must answer. Then his eye caught the envelope, addressed to R. L. Stephenson. Hence, Stephenson!" he cried crumpling the offending missive it on the fire.

He Didn't Have to Kneel Down—Flora—What a lovely ring! A lady's ring too.
Hence—Yes, I thought you like it.
Flora—Why, is it for me?
Hence—You are a lady, aren't you?
Flora—Oh dear! This is so

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

NADA—FRIDAY, MARCH 7th, 1902.

The New Kind of a Store

is more than a mere selling place, it is a public institution, a place where you can come every day in the year and learn something new.

Green

opening on SATURDAY.

Interests Men's Odd Coats.

received from the W. E. Sanford a number of Men's Odd Coats, some that do not match or with missing, sizes 32 to 44. They were made to sell at from \$5

-Is Tweed Coats, well made and invariably would be worth from \$3 each for \$2.

-Is Blue and Black Serge Coats, from \$7.50 to \$12. Your choice

Correct

g.

and the fact that a cotton mixed shape. It may be pressed and left long enough to get out of the shape, but it can't help looking little wear because it is "cheap." and the making and is bound to get all wool when you buy. A good all-wool material will keep the last. We keep exactly that and our suppliers are among the best tailors.

all wool suits, \$5.00 to \$13.50. y suits \$5.00 to \$10.00.

able suits—3 pieces, sizes 28 to

its—2 pieces \$1.50 to \$5.00.

ancy Blouse Vestee, and Sailor

00.

CANNING FACTORY FOR NAPANEE.

Several efforts have at different times been made to secure a canning factory for Napanee. Another chance is now offered those interested. A public meeting will be held on Monday next, March 10th, in the Town Hall, when the scheme will be discussed, and everyone interested should attend and help forward the movement if the proposals submitted seem fair and proper. Stock may be secured at once or after the meeting, so that every one wishing may share in the prosperity which ought to attend the establishment of a factory of this kind at Napanee. Canning factories, as a rule, have been very successful ventures, and one in this town should surely succeed. The stock books will be found at Mr. Thos. Symington's seed store. If you are interested in the establishment of a canning factory in Napanee, be sure and attend the meeting.

I. O. F. CONCERT.

A Delighted Audience at the Opera House on Friday Evening.

Despite the steady downpour of rain on Friday evening last a large number of our citizens assembled at the Opera House to attend the concert given under the auspices of Court Napanee, No. 30, I.O.F. Shortly after 8 o'clock D. A. Nesbitt, B.A., of Newburgh, took the chair, and in a few well chosen words defined the principles of Forestry. The first number on the programme was a song by Mr. Rockwell's male choir, which was well received. J. C. Morgan, M.A., of Barrie, was then called upon and in fine voice sang "Sons of the British Empire," at the conclusion of which he was heartily encoored. Rev A. McGillivray, pastor of Lansdowne Avenue Presbyterian church, Toronto, was the first speaker. The reverend gentleman spoke at some length on the merits of Forestry as a fraternal and insurance society. Among other things that comes very forcibly to our mind was the manner in which he pointed out the necessity of a young man having something substantial to leave behind for those who are depending on him for a livelihood, and the very forcible argument used in plainly showing that any man can carry at least \$500 insurance. His reverence spoke for nearly an hour to a most attentive audience. Mr. Morgan then recited a poem on the battle of Glencoe, composed by one of the Irish Fusiliers who took part in that engagement. Mr. Morgan, although an elderly man with a head as white as snow, threw great vigor into this piece and proved himself an eloquent of exceptional ability. H. A. Collins, Supreme Treasurer of the Order, was next on the programme. The above gentleman has an international reputation as an exponent of Forestry and fully sustained himself while in Napanee. He explained very fully the aims and objects of Forestry, both as a fraternal society and as a benefit to its members in case of disability, or upon attaining the age of seventy years. The Order has now a membership of 198,000, with a surplus of over \$5 250,000. Mr. Collins was listened to, very attentively, being heartily applauded whenever he threw a bit of humor into his speech, which he certainly has the

BEEF TALLOW WANTED IN CAKES

Must be free of all dirt and impurities and not burnt.

Will pay the highest market price for a quantity delivered at our Lumber Yard, Napanee.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

R. Shipman, Agent.

Western Beef

—AT—

J. F. Smith's.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Wm. Greer left Monday for Kingston, where she will undergo treatment for a tumor. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Geo. Greer accompanied her. Mrs. Greer's many friends in Napanee will hope for a speedy recovery.

Mrs. L. T. Wood and two children left on Tuesday for Montreal and started on their long journey to Dawson on Wednesday. They will stop to visit friends at Medicine Hat, McLeod and Vancouver. Maj. Wood will meet his wife and family at Vancouver the latter part of March and accompany them to Dawson.

Miss Elsie Parke, teacher in the West Ward school, is confined to her home with a severe cold.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hanley have returned from New York, where they spent the past four months visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Grasse, formerly of Napanee, and now of Moorhead, North Dakota, celebrated their silver wedding on February 11th. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion and a large number of their friends were present, who were entertained with a fine literary and musical programme in which their daughter, Miss Grasse, took part. Mrs. Grasse was Miss Harriet Edgar, a native of Napanee.

Mr. A. G. Fairbairn left on Monday for Winnipeg, Man.

J. H. Ayleworth, Esq., of Bath, Supreme Organizer of the I.O.F., is spending a few days in town in the interests of that order.

Mr. Damon Clark left Monday for Cavalier, N. D., with 400 head of cattle.

Mr. W. H. Spence has secured the agency for the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rose, of Napanee, are visiting her brothers the Messrs. McKim, in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Overton Reddon and Mr. Calvin W. Lake, of Murvale, were in Napanee, on Monday.

DR. WAUGH, DENTIST.

163 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA

2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

PRICES:

A Set of Teeth for	\$6 00
A Gold Filling	1 00
A Silver Filling	50
A Cement Filling	25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.

ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.

50tf



NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PETITION HAS BEEN PRESENTED UNDER

"The Dominion Controverted Election Act."

AGAINST THE RETURN OF

MELZAR AVERY, ESQUIRE

little wear because it is "cheap." and the making and is bound to get all wool when you buy. A good all-wool material will keep the last. We keep exactly that and our suppliers are among the acuturing tailors.

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Overalls, and No-Wear Pants.

ment we have secured for our
oducts of the best factories in
ll find our Overalls, Smocks and
e in the market to-day, from
our \$4.50 Pant the workman-

them is guaranteed by us, if they
atisfactory we will make it right

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

matter of the estate of Mary Vanest,
of the Township of Canden, in the
nty of Lennox and Addington, married
nan, deceased.

is hereby given pursuant to Chapter
tion 38, of the Revised Statutes of On-
897, that all creditors and others having
ins or demands whatsoever ag inst.
of Mary Vanest, late of the Township of
1902, full particulars and proofs of all
(if any) which they may have against the
nd effects of the said deceased, together
eir christian and surnam's, addresses
criptions, and the nature of the security
held by them.

the notice is hereby given that after the
arch, 1902, the said executors will proceed
distribute the assets of the said deceased
the parties entitled thereto, having re-
ly to the claims of which notice has been
d as above required, and said executors
be liable for any assets so distributed,
part thereof, to any person or persons
ame: shall not have been received prior
ime of said distribution.

DEROCHE & MADDEN, Napanee,
solicitors for Rowlin Hare Peters
and Edwin Lockwood, Executors.
at Napanee this 20th day of February,
1902.

A Story of Stevenson.

ert Louis Stevenson was par-
rily attached to the "v" in his
and utterly averse to the "ph"
of spelling. Letters of admiring
raph hunters did not often draw
but one day in Samoa a letter ar-
containing praise so judicious
he said, "That I must answer."
his eye caught the envelope, ad-
ded to R. L. Stephenson. "Step-
hen-son!" he cried and,
flung the offending missive, flung
the fire.

Didn't Have to Kneel Down.
a—What a lovely ring! And it's
s ring too.
nce—Yes, I thought you would
a—Why, is it for me?
nce—You are a lady, aren't you?
a—Oh dear! This is so sudden!

Morgan, although an elderly man with a head as white as snow, threw great vigor into this piece and proved himself an elocutionist of exceptional ability. H. A. Collins, Supreme Treasurer of the Order, was next on the programme. The above gentleman has an international reputation as an exponent of Forestry and fully sustained himself while in Napanee. He explained very fully the aims and objects of Forestry, both as a fraternal society and as a benefit to its members in case of disability, or upon attaining the age of seventy years. The Order has now a membership of 198,000, with a surplus of over \$5 250,000. Mr. Collins was listened to, very attentively, being heartily applauded whenever he threw a bit of humor into his speech, which he certainly has the tact of doing. Mr. Morgan then rendered another solo, after which the male choir sang a chorus, concluding with "God Save the King." Miss Lillian M. Hall presided at the piano with her usual great ability and proved herself Napanee's foremost pianist. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered those taking part in the programme, after which the meeting came to a close.

ARTISTS' BLUNDERS

Some Odd Mistakes That Have Been Perpetrated on Canvas.

In a letter from an artist and art writer of London he speaks of the absurd mistakes made by some of the old masters. In the very pretentious and also very large portrait of Queen Victoria executed by Benjamin Constant the well known French artist painted the ribbon of the Order of the Garter of a wrong color, and the artist was much chagrined by the evidence of his own carelessness. Queen Victoria told him he was using the wrong color, but he was not convinced.

There is a landscape by a famous English painter in which a rainbow is depicted behind the sun, and a picture of Eden is in the gallery of the Gesu, in Lisbon, where Adam and Eve are represented as watching a procession of monks.

In the famous galleries of Antwerp are certain pictures by old masters in which the jumble of ideas is as remarkable as the technique is fine. In one picture of heaven the archangels are armed with bows and arrows, and in a painting of the "Murder of the Innocents" the massacre is represented as taking place in a city of Holland. The parents of the children are stout burghers, the Roman soldiers are Dutch policemen armed with muskets, and the innocent infants are transformed into solid schoolboys in bulgy trousers and jackets and hobnailed shoes. The effect is droll.

Things He Didn't Understand.

At the table on an incoming liner on a recent trip one of the first cabin passengers found in an oyster one of the tiny seed pearls which look almost exactly like bird shot. Apparently the formation of pearls was a mystery to him, for he examined the thing curiously, picked it up gingerly and laid it on the tablecloth for further investigation.

Now, it is a habit of cooks at sea to carry fishhooks in their pockets, and on this trip, by a curious coincidence, part of a small hook got caught in a piece of beefsteak that was served to this particular passenger. As soon as his knife encountered the hard object he started, picked it out carefully and laid it beside his other find on the cloth.

Then he beckoned to the waiter and confidentially whispered in his ear. "I don't want to be impertinent," he said, "but would you mind telling me where you shoot your oysters and why you catch your steaks with a hook and line?"

nee.

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Dr. Crummy, of Kingston, will preach in the Eastern Methodist Church next Sunday morning.

Mr. Joseph Johnston, of Bath, was in town on Thursday.

Miss Maggie Fairbairn is spending two weeks with friends in Toronto.

Mrs. Fred Blakley, Deseronto, and Miss Lucy Lessard, of Flinton, spent Thursday in town.

Miss Finch, of Toronto, arrived in town on Thursday to take charge of Robinson Co's millinery.

Messrs. J. L. Boyes, G. H. Sackman, Ed. Francisco, Fred Miller and Harry Rooney, Napanee; and J. J. Johnson, Bath, took in Kingston races, on Thursday.

Mr. L. McGoun and wife, of Belleville, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dill Kelly and Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds attended the funeral of Mrs. McGoun.

Mr. Clayton Maybee spent a few days in Ottawa and Toronto, last week.

Mr. John A. Shibley is improving slowly and feeling quite well.

Mr. Madden, merchant at Strathcona, gave the Express a call on Monday.

Mr. D. T. Rowse, of Bath, was a caller on the Express on Thursday.

Miss Blanche Calder, after spending the past three weeks in Campbellford, returned home Friday last.

Mr. J. D. Gilbert, of Pictou, spent Saturday last in town.

Mr. R. Fowler, of Amherst Island, was in town on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herb Collier, of Newburgh, were in town on Monday.

Mr. I. Amey spent a few days last week in Dexter.

Messrs. E. L. Peterson and W. J. McGee, of the Pines, were in town on Tuesday and gave us a friendly call.

Mr. Robt. Jackson, of Morven, called on us on Monday.

Saturday Callers—J. H. Aylsworth, Bath; C. H. Finkle, Newburgh; Dr. J. E. Mabey, Odessa; Chas. Riley and J. J. Thompson, Camden East.

Mr. Willie Stevens arrived home Wednesday to spend some time in town.

Mrs. Bristol, of Hamilton, is the guest of Mrs. George D. Hawley.

Miss Laura Gunyon is spending a few days the guest of Mrs. E. A. Rikley.

DEATHS.

MARBLE—At Napanee, on Tuesday, March 4, 1902, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marable.

PEARSON—At Napanee, on Thursday, Feb. 27, 1902, Mary Jane Haines, widow of the late Trayton Pearson, in her 74th year.

EMPEY—At Vancouver, B. C., on Feb. 14, 1902, A. J. Empey, aged 72 years. Mr. Empey was a son of the late Lieut Philip W. Empey, of Aultville, Ont., and formerly of Napanee.

McGOUN—At her late residence, Centre Street, on Monday, March 3, 1902, Mrs. Lachlan McGoun, aged 65 years.

McCONNELL—At her late residence near Robin, on Tuesday, March 4, 1902, Catherine Campbell, relict of the late James McConnell, in the 79th year of her age.

NOTICE.

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"The Dominion Controverted Election Act."

AGAINST THE RETURN OF

MELZAR AVERY, ESQUIRE

as member of the Parliament of Canada, for the Electoral District of Addington.

Dated at Yarker this the First Day of March, 1902.

B. S. O'LOUGHLIN,

Returning Officer,

Electoral District of Addington.

ODESSA.

The charity concert given in Derbyshire's Hall on Wednesday evening of this week was one of the best that has been given in our village for some time. The selections given by Miss McCallum, elocutionist, of Toronto, are worthy of special mention. Miss Perley, of Kingston, rendered several very fine solos. Miss Armstrong, of Kingston, gave a number of selections upon the violin, in which she distinguished herself as a violinist. There has been nothing in our village to equal it for years.

Mr. Frank McCormac left last week for a trip through New Ontario.

A number of young people surprised Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Clark on Thursday evening of last week.

Mr. Lacoste, sewing machine agent, is moving to Napanee this week.

Miss Eva Cairns spent a few days last week with friends in Yarker and Colebrook.

Miss Allie McCormac, of Colebrook, paid us a flying visit on Wednesday of last week. Come again, Allie.

Mr. Black, of Marysville, is in the village making arrangements to take charge of the Royal Hotel.

Mrs. Sidney Sproule returned on Thursday of this week after visiting friends at Deseronto and other places west.

Sap pans, apiles, pans, heaters, all at Boyle & Son's.

Famous Abductions.

Marriage by abduction was by no means uncommon in the early ages. The daughter of the king of Argus was abducted by a Phœnician. The Greeks carried off Europa from Tyre and Medea from Colchis.

Next to the abduction of the fair Helen, perhaps the most remarkable in its political consequences was the King of Leinster's taking away of the wife of a neighboring petty sovereign, O'Rourke of Breffni.

The king of Connaught avenged the insult and drove from the throne his brother of Leinster, who appealed to Henry II. of England for aid to recover his lost sovereignty. The Norman conquest of Ireland followed, with long centuries of war and devastation.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

OUR COMMON BLESSINGS

Give Earnest Thanks for the Divine Goodness Shown You.

Ordered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Baily, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.]

A despatch from Washington says:—Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text:—I. Corinthians ii. 31, "Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

When the apostle in this text sets forth the idea that so common an action as the taking of food and drink is to be conducted to the glory of God, he proclaims the importance of religion in the ordinary affairs of our life. In all ages of the world there has been a tendency to set apart certain days, places and occasions for worship, and to think those were the chief realms in which religion was to act. Now, holy days and holy places have their importance. They give opportunity for special performance of Christian duty and for regaling of the religious appetite, but they cannot take the place of continuous exercise of faith and prayer. In other words, a man cannot be so much of a Christian on Sunday that he can afford to be a worldling all the rest of the week. If a steamer put out for Southampton and go one day in that direction and the other six days in other directions, how long before the steamer will get to Southampton? It will never get there. And, though a man may seem to be voyaging heavenward during the holy Sabbath day, if during the following six days of the week he is going toward the world and toward the flesh and toward the devil how long will it take him to reach the peaceful harbor of heaven? You cannot eat so much at the Sabbath banquet that you can afford religious abstinence the other six days. Heroism and princely behavior on great occasions are no apology for lack of right demeanor in circumstances insignificant and inconspicuous. The genuine Christian life is not spasmodic; does not go by fits and starts. It toils on through heat and cold, up steep mountains and along dangerous declivities, its eye on the everlasting hills crowned with the castles of the blessed. I propose to plead for

EVERYDAY RELIGION.

In the first place we want to bring the religion of Christ into our conversation. When a dam breaks and two or three villages are overwhelmed or an earthquake in South America swallows a whole city, then people begin to talk about the uncertainty of life, and they imagine that they are engaged in positively religious conversation. No, You may talk about these things and have no grace of God at all in your heart. We ought every day to be talking religion. If there is anything glad about it, anything beautiful about it, anything important about it, we ought to be courteously discussing. I have noticed that men just in proportion as their Christian experience is shallow talk about funerals and graveyards and tombstones and deathbeds. The real, genuine Christian man talks chiefly about this life and the great eternity beyond and not so much about the insignificant pass between these two residences. And yet how few circles there are where the religion of Jesus Christ is welcome. Go into a circle even of Christian people, where they are full of joy and hilarity, and talk about Christ or heaven and every-

needs the guidance of religion as he who rattles the keys of a bank and could abscond with a hundred thousand dollars.

There are those prominent in the churches who seem to be on public occasions very devout who do not put the principles of Christ's religion into practice. They are the most inexorable of creditors. They are the most grasping of dealers. They are known as sharpers on the street. They fleece every sheep they can catch. If the wheat in the churches should be put into a hopper, the first turn of the crank would make the chaff fly, I tell you. Some of these men are great sticklers for gospel preaching. They say: "You stand there in bands and surplice and gown and preach—preach like an angel—and we stand out here and attend to business. Don't mix things. Don't get religion and business in the same bucket. You attend to your matters, and we will attend to ours." They do not know that God sees every cheat they have practised in the last six years; that He can look through the iron wall of their fireproof safe; that He has counted every dishonest dollar they have in their pocket, and that a day of judgment will come.

There are many Christians who say: "We are willing to serve God, but we do not want to do it in these spheres about which we are talking, and it seems so insipid and monotonous. If we had some great occasion, if we had lived in the time of Luther, if we had been Paul's traveling companion, if we could serve God on a great scale, we would do it, but we can't in this everyday life." I admit that a great deal of the romance and knight errantry of life have disappeared before the advance of this practical age. There is, however, a field of endurance and great achievement, but it is in everyday life. There are Alps to scale, there are Hellespontos to swim, there are fires to brave, but they are all around us now. This is the hardest kind of martyrdom to bear.

Again, we need to bring the religion of Christ into

OUR COMMONEST TRIALS.

For severe losses, for bereavement, for trouble that shocks like an earthquake and that blasts like a storm, we prescribe religious consolation; but, business man, for the small annoyances of last week how much of the grace of God did you apply? "Oh," you say "these trials are too much for such application." My brother, they are shaping your character, they are souring your temper, they are wearing out your patience and they are making you less and less of a man. I go into a sculptor's studio and see him shaping a statue. He has a chisel in one hand and a mallet in the other, and he gives a very gentle stroke—click, click, click! I say, "Why don't you strike harder?" "Oh," he replies, "that would shatter the statue. I can't do it that way. I must do it this way." So he works on, and after awhile the features come out, and everybody that enters the studio is charmed and fascinated. Well, God has your soul under process of development, and it is little annoyances and vexations of life that are chiseling out your immortal nature.

Again, we must bring the religion of Christ into our commonest bless-

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
MARCH 9.

Text of the Lesson, Acts viii., 3-17
Golden Text, Acts viii., 4.

3. "As for Saul, he made havoc of the church." The Revised Version says that he laid waste the church, but our Lord had said, "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it." (Matt. xvi, 18). So that this imprisonment of Christians and power of Saul and the authorities over them did not really hurt the church any more than the fiery furnace or the lions hurt Daniel and his friends.

4. "Therefore they that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word." So the disciples could say to Saul and his company as Joseph said to his brethren, "Ye thought evil against me, but God meant it unto good to save much people alive." (Gen. i, 20). When we were persecuted and in the midst of trial it seems very difficult to see any good in it, and not to see our persecutors, but faith sees only God and is quiet because He controls all people and all events. These scattered preachers of good tidings were not the apostles, but all except the apostles (verse 1), and they were just the Lord's messengers with the Lord's message (Hag. i, 18). If all believers now were ready to tell others the love and grace of God, telling His salvation from day to day (Ps. lxxi, 15, 24), how soon the gospel might be preached to every creature!

5-8. "Then Philip went down to the city of Samaria and preached Christ unto them." Philip was the second of the seven who had been appointed to minister to the needy in things temporal, and now that Stephen had been so honored and promoted he is also honored as the Lord's messenger. If we are content to do the ordinary work of the daily life, the Lord will, in His own time lead us into greater service. Very helpful words on this are found in II. Samuel xv, 15; I. Chron. xxviii, 21. In verses 4, 12, 25 we get a good idea of the preaching of those days. They preached Christ; they preached the word of the Lord and the things concerning the kingdom of God. As Philip preached the Lord wrought with and through him, confirming the word with signs following (Mark xvi, 20), and, seeing the miracles and hearing the message, the people with one accord gave heed, and there was great joy in that city. Whether the messenger be the woman of Samaria or Philip the evangelist, if Christ is preached the Spirit works, and whenever Christ is truly received there follows joy and peace (Ps. xv, 13).

9, 10. The adversary who opposes God and exalts himself is always to the front ever since he slandered God to Eve in Eden. It is seen in the willfulness and self-assertion of Cain, in the endeavor of the Babel builders to make themselves a name and in all who oppose themselves to God and His truth from Cain to the one who shall exalt himself and magnify himself above every god, so that he, as God, shall sit in the temple of God showing himself that he is God (Dan. xi, 36; II. Thess. ii, 4). This Simon, like Theudas of chapter v, 36, was just one of the great host who magnify themselves and always find a following. As I write a man in Chicago, whom many follow and who seems to preach the gospel, has just given out that he is Elijah. And so it goes and will till Jesus comes.

11, 12. Bewitching people with sorcery might possibly describe many of the teachings of to-day which captivate such multitudes. A great following is not sufficient proof that

section with these others, "I much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him" (Luke xi, 9, 13).

THE CONSUMPTIVE'S ROOM

Precautions to be Taken by Nurses and With the Washing.

There is real danger from source of infection only when one mains a considerable length of time very near the tuberculous patient while he coughs or speaks. At a distance of three or four feet the danger practically ceases. The relatively few bacilli which are expelled by the saliva during the dry cough, sneezing or loud speaking, are probably never thrown farther than three feet, and fall rapidly to ground.

But even the lesser danger may arise from the bacilli having fallen to the floor with the particles of saliva must be prevented. They must not be allowed to accumulate and so be blown up with the current into the air. Therefore the floor of a tuberculous patient should never have any fixed carpet; and on the wooden floor should never be swept with a broom, but should frequently be wiped with a wet cloth or with crude oil. Dusty furniture should be cleaned in the same way. Plush, velvet, or cloth-covered furniture, heavy curtains or other decorations which might serve as dust-catchers, should not be allowed in the room of a tuberculous patient. Leather-covered, rattan, and wooden furniture are certainly best, and the curtains should always be of washable material. Fabrics of cloth, velour, or silk which accumulate dust and keep air and sun out of the rooms,

SHOULD BE DISCARDED.

If at all possible, every patient should have his own room, but should always have his own bed. A well person to sleep very close to a tuberculous patient is almost dangerous as to sleep together in bed.

Friends, relatives and nurses should not remain very near the patient longer than necessary, and the tuberculous invalid should be urged in ways to hold a handkerchief before his mouth and nose while coughing or sneezing. He should, furthermore, be advised to carry two handkerchiefs with him always; one to hold before his mouth and to wipe with after having expectorated; the other to use only to wipe his nose. By being careful with the use of handkerchiefs, the danger of infecting his nose and bronchial tubes will materially be lessened.

All dirty linen (Sheets, pillowcases, underwear, napkins, handkerchiefs, etc.) used by the consumptive, should not be handled more than necessary, but should be placed in water soon as possible after removal from bed or body. It is better to wash these articles separately, and only after having been thoroughly boiled should they be put with the common laundry. Wherever it is possible to carry out these precautionary measures in their entirety one should contrive to follow them as far as it is in one's power.

KNEW AND WAS NOT AFRAID

Touching Incident Between Mother and Daughter.

A touching and most unusual incident of a young mother who, hopelessly ill, but quite unconscious of her condition, is described by Boston Courier.

One afternoon the physicians had a consultation, and afterward pronounced to the husband and sister of the patient the sad fact that she had but a short time to live. It was questioned whether it was

religion. If there is anything glad about it, anything beautiful about it, anything important about it, we ought to be courteously discussing. I have noticed that men just in proportion as their Christian experience is shallow talk about funerals and graveyards and tombstones and deathbeds. The real, genuine Christian man talks chiefly about this life and the great eternity beyond and not so much about the insignificant pass between these two residences. And yet how few circles there are where the religion of Jesus Christ is welcome. Go into a circle even of Christian people, where they are full of joy and hilarity, and talk about Christ or heaven and everything is immediately silenced. No one had anything to say save perhaps some old patriarch in the corner of the room, who really thinks that something ought to be said under the circumstances, so he puts one foot over the other and heaves a long sigh and says, "Oh, yes, that's so, that's so!"

My friends, the religion of Jesus Christ is something to talk about with a glad heart. It is brighter than the waters; it is more cheerful than the sunshine. Do not go around groaning about your religion when you ought to be singing it or talking it in cheerful tones of voice. How often it is that we find men whose lives are utterly inconsistent who attempt to talk religion and always make a failure of it! My friends,

WE MUST LIVE RELIGION

or we cannot talk it. If a man is cranky and cross and uncongenial and hard in his dealings and then begins to talk about Christ and heaven, everybody is repelled by it. Yet I have heard such men say in whining tones, "We are miserable sinners," "The Lord bless you," "The Lord have mercy on you," their conversation interlarded with such expressions, which mean nothing but canting, and canting is the worst form of hypocrisy. If we have really felt the religion of Christ in our hearts, let us talk it; and talk it with an illuminated countenance, remembering that when two Christian people talk God gives special attention and writes down what they say: Malachi iii, 16, "Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another, and the Lord hearkened and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written."

Again, I remark, we must bring the religion of Christ into our employments. "Oh," you say, "that is very well if a man handle large sums of money or if he have no extensive traffic, but in the humble work in life that I am called to the sphere is too small for the action of such grand, heavenly principles." Who told you so? Do you not know that God watches the faded leaf on the brook's surface as certainly as he does the path of a blazing sun? And the moss that creeps up the side of the rock makes as much impression upon God's mind as the waving tops of Oregon pine and Lebanon cedar, and the alder, crackling under the cow's hoof, sounds as loud in God's ear as the snap of a world's conflagration. When you have anything to do in life, however humble it may seem to be, God is always there to help you to do it. If your work is that of a fisherman, then God will help you, as he helped Simon when he dragged Gennesaret. If your work is drawing water, then he will help you, as when he talked at the well curb to the Samaritan woman. If you are engaged in the custom house, he will lead you, as he led Matthew sitting at the receipt of customs. A religion that is not good in one place is not worth anything

IN ANOTHER PLACE.

The man who has only a day's wages in his pocket as certainly

into a sculptor's studio and see him shaping a statue. He has a chisel in one hand and a mallet in the other, and he gives a very gentle stroke—click, click, click! I say, "Why don't you strike harder?" "Oh," he replies, "that would shatter the statue. I can't do it that way. I must do it this way." So he works on, and after awhile the features come out, and everybody that enters the studio is charmed and fascinated. Well, God has your soul under process of development, and it is little annoyances and vexations of life that are chiseling out your immortal nature.

Again, we must bring the religion of Christ into our commonest blessings. When the autumn comes and the harvests are in and the governors make proclamations, we assemble in churches and we are very thankful. But every day ought to be a thanksgiving day. We do not recognize the common mercies of life. We have to see a blind man led by his dog before we begin to bethink ourselves of what a grand thing it is to have undimmed eyesight. We have to see some wounded man hobbling on his crutch or with his empty coat sleeve pinned up before we learn to think what a grand thing God did for us when he gave us healthy use of our limbs. We are so stupid that nothing but the misfortunes of others can rouse us up to our blessings. As the ox grazes in the pasture up to his eye in clover, yet never thinking who makes the clover, and as the bird picks up the worm from the furrow not thinking that it is God

WHO MAKES EVERYTHING

from the animalcule in the sod to the seraph on the throne, so we go on eating, drinking and enjoying, but never thanking, or seldom thanking, or, if thanking at all, with only half a heart.

I compared our indifference to the brute, but perhaps I wronged the brute. I do not know but that among its other instincts, it may have an instinct by which it recognizes the divine hand that feeds it. I do not know but that God is, through it, holding communication with what we call "irrational creation." Who thanks God for the air, the fountain of life, the bridge of sunbeams; the path of sound, the great fan on a hot summer's day? Who thanks God for this wonderful physician organism, this sweep of the vision, this chime of harmony struck into the ear, this soft tread of a myriad delights over the nervous tissue, this rolling of the crimson tide through artery and vein, this drumming of the heart on our march to immortality? We take all these things as a matter of course.

Take this practical religion I have recommended into your everyday life. Make every day a Sabbath, and every meal a sacrament, and every room you enter a holy of holies. We all have work to do; let us be willing to do it. We all have sorrows to bear, let us cheerfully bear them. We all have battles to fight; let us courageously fight them. If you want to die right, you must live right. Negligence and indolence will win the hiss of everlasting scorn, while faithfulness will gather its garlands and wave its sceptre and sit upon its throne long after this earth has put on ashes and eternal ages have begun their march. You go home to-day and attend to your little sphere of duties. I will go home and attend to my little sphere of duties. Every one in his own place. So our every step in life shall be a triumphal march, and the humblest footstool on which we are called to sit will be a conqueror's throne.

Iron can be drawn into thinner wire than any other metal except gold.

who shall exalt himself and magnify himself above every god, so that he, as God, shall sit in the temple of God showing himself that he is God (Dan. xi, 36; II. Thess. ii, 4). This Simon, like Theudas of chapter V, 36, was just one of the great host who magnify themselves and always find a following. As I write a man in Chicago, whom many follow and who seems to preach the gospel, has just given out that he is Elijah. And so it goes and will till Jesus comes.

11, 12. Bewitching people with sorcery might possibly describe many of the teachings of to-day which captivate such multitudes. A great following is not sufficient proof that the leader is right, nor are few followers necessarily an evidence that the leader is wrong.

13. "Simon himself believed also, was baptized, continued with Philip and wondered, beholding the miracles and signs." The power of God is able to break the hardest heart, and the fact that Simon was baptized and continued with Philip after he believed, would seem to indicate a real conversion. The sequel in verses 18 to 24 may indicate, however, that Simon had not truly received the Lord Jesus, or they may mean that he was not right in the matter of the gift of the Spirit. If he had no part in Christ, he certainly was not saved, but if Peter meant that he had no part in this gift of the Holy Spirit he was just in the condition in which most church members are, and it may have been in reference to serving God that his heart was not right. Simon the sorcerer is not a comfortable study. There is much of himself from first to last and little, if any, of Christ even after he believed.

14. "Now, when the apostles which were at Jerusalem heard that Samaria had received the word of God, they sent unto them Peter and John." These two who are so prominent in the early chapters are still evidently the foremost among the apostles and specially honored by the others. Notice what it was the people of Samaria had received. They had received the word of God, and, like the Thessalonians, they doubtless received it, not as the word of men, but as it is in truth, the word of God, which effectually worketh in those who believe (I. Thess. ii, 13). Our Lord himself said to His Father on the night before His crucifixion, "I have given unto them the words which Thou gavest Me, and they have received them" (John xvii, 8). We give our Lord pleasure when we receive His word. It is to be received with meekness and then held fast and held forth (Jas. i, 21; Tit. i, 9; Phil. ii, 16).

15, 16. "Who, when they were come down, prayed for them that they might receive the Holy Ghost." They were somewhat like the apostles and other believers before Pentecost. They had believed, were baptized and had become children of God and temples of the Holy Ghost, but they had not been endued with the power which all believers need to enable them to secure the living and true God. All who truly receive Christ are saved and have become children of God (John i, 12) and temples of the Holy Spirit, who dwell in every believer, but it is possible for such to be only babes and carnal (I Cor. vi, 19, 20; iii, 1, 2), and therefore the necessity of being filled with the Spirit and endued with power to live the life of faithful testimony.

17. "Then laid they their hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost." Having prayed (verse 15), they now with expectation lay hands on them, and the special gift of the Spirit is received. So also did Paul at Ephesus (chapter xix, 5, 6). Our Lord's words, "Ask, and it shall be given you," are in con-

as far as it is in one's power.

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Touching Incident Between M and Daughter.

A touching and most unusual incident of a young mother who hopelessly ill, but quite unconcerned of her condition, is described in Boston Courier.

One afternoon the physician made a consultation, and afterward pronounced to the husband and of the patient the sad fact that had but a short time to live.

It was questioned whether it be advisable to tell the sick woman or not. They talked the matter quite unmindful of little Edith, five year old child of the dying man, who was quietly playing her dolls, apparently unconscious what was going on about her.

In a few minutes the little girl, her toys, walked slowly up the stairs and went directly to her mother's room. With the aid of a chair she climbed on the bed, kissed her mother's pale cheek, and then asked, in low, tender tones:

"Mamma, are you 'fraid to die?" The mother was at first startled at the question, and asked, "Who you? Do you think—"

"O mamma, dear," murmured the child, "you needn't be 'fraid to die. Hold my hand tight; shut your eyes close. I will stay by you, and you wake up again it will be right."

The eyes were closed, the mother tightly clasped for a few minutes, and when, a little later, the members of the family entered the room the mother was quietly sleeping, and the child said:

"I told mamma, and she was 'fraid to die."

The sick woman opened her eyes and said, "Yes, I know, and I'm not afraid."

ISLE OF MAN.

In the matter of taxation the Isle of Man is unique. There are no income tax, no succession tax, no chargeable against the estates of deceased persons, no highway or pike tolls. Roads are maintained from the revenue from two sources: a small tax upon every wheel and axle, and a levy upon every inhabitant, who must give a horse to work on the road, or its equivalent in cash. There are no stamps on receipts, cheques, promissory notes, etc.; in fact, stamps are only for postage.

MEASURED BY MUSIC.

A learned scientist has recently shown how the velocity of the sound can be reckoned by noting the musical pitch of the sound given when the wind blows across stretched wire. The principles on which the calculations are based are the diameter of the wire and the temperature of the air. The length of the wire is immaterial, long as it is not changed. The variation in the wind's velocity is faithfully represented by the rising or falling of the pitch of the sound by the wire.

DOGS OF WAR.

Experiments which have been made in Russia for five years ascertain how far dogs might be used for military purposes have appointed the hopes of those who hold that such animals could be of use in time of war. It was found that, in addition to effective work, certain varieties of dogs could be taught to carry despatches and ammunition to the firing line during battle, but the experiments which have been made in this direction have proved unsatisfactory.

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FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable
Hints for the Busy Tillers
of the Soil.

HOW TO MAINTAIN SOIL FERTIL- ITY.

We all know that it is very desir-
able to have a fertile soil in which
to grow crops, for success in farm-
ing depends largely upon the fertility
of the land, writes Mr. F. P. Peck.
Everyone knows of many once fertile
farms which are now not producing
half what they should—scarcely
enough to pay for the labor neces-
sary to produce a crop. It is more
profitable to farm so as to main-
tain or improve the soil than it is
to rob the soil of its fertility and
in the end bring ruin to the owner
of the farm.

How is this to be done? I believe
our greatest loss of fertility is the
loss of humus. A soil without hu-
mus will not carry a crop success-
fully through a drouth. A clay soil
devoid of humus will be lumpy and
hard, and will not retain moisture
very long. We all know the effect on
the crop and the great amount of
labor required to prepare such a
piece of ground for a crop. Hence
our aim should be to farm so as to
produce and leave as much humus
in the ground as possible. This is
best accomplished by a system of
rotation of crops and one crop in
the rotation should be clover, which
is our greatest soil renovator. We
should aim to

FEED EVERYTHING.

or nearly everything produced on
the farm and if we add a little bran
or concentrated feed to the ration of
each animal and carefully save and
apply all the manure, it is easy to
see that we shall maintain and pro-
bably add to the fertility of the soil.

Many advocate the plowing under
of green crops, but unless a farm is
very much run down I would not
practice this unless it be to bury a
second crop of clover or a cover
crop sowed to protect the ground
through the winter. A cover crop
should always be sowed whenever a
piece of ground remains idle during
the fall and winter. Many times we
have a piece of stubble which we in-
tend to plant to corn or potatoes.
On this we can grow a crop of rye
or peas and barley, either of which
will make a large growth and can
be plowed under in time to plant
corn. This adds largely to the hu-
mus of the soil, and will tend to
carry the crop through drouth with-
out injury.

As I said it should be our aim to
feed all or nearly all we raise on our
farms for the purpose of keeping up
the fertility of the farm, and I be-
lieve it to be more profitable to sell
our produce in the form of butter,
beef, pork, etc., than to sell it in the
rough. I believe our produce, fed to
good stock, will bring us more than
twice what it will sell for on the
market. For example, I can feed a
cow for 12¢ per day and have her
bring in 25 cents or more per day for
butter alone, and I believe the same
to be true with all other

KINDS OF STOCK.

Many advocate the use of commer-
cial fertilizer. Of course, the basis
of all our fertility is the amount of
nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid
a soil contains. When we consider
that an ordinary crop of wheat of
25 bushels per acre removes about
\$2.75 worth of these elements from
the soil, and a crop of corn nearly
as much, we can readily see that
when a soil is exhausted of these ele-

away and die. The symptoms are as
follows: Sore mouth, swelling of the
jaws, with white, sometimes light
brown scabs, which later show deep
cracks. The scabs and cracks are
found on the snout, extending over
the head and even to the body and
limbs. In some cases an ulcer will
form at the end of the snout and eat
away part of the nose. In other
cases the ears may be affected and
drop off. There is dullness, loss of
power in the hind limbs, a tendency
to walk on the fetlocks, disinclina-
tion to move. The pigs usually
stand with their backs humped up.
They either refuse to suckle entirely
or else do so in a half-hearted man-
ner. If made to walk and move
they will squeal as if in pain.

The young pig must first be at-
tended to by dipping the entire head
in one of the following solutions:
Permanganate of potash, one ounce,
dissolved in one-half gallon of water;
or creolin or chloro-naphthol, one
ounce to one-half gallon of water.
These solutions should be applied at
intervals of two or three days. Be-
fore using the solutions remove as
far as possible all dirt from the
snout of the pig, or a larger amount
of the solution will have to be used
to get good results. The sow's udder
should also be washed with one of
these solutions two or three times.
Disinfection of the farrowing pens
with hot lime water should also be
performed, as it has been noticed
that litters farrowed in the same pen
at different times have been affected
with this disease.

BRITAIN IS ALL READY.

TRAVEL WILL BE MADDY EASY
FOR THE CORONATION.

Round Tour of Three Months Ar-
ranged so as to Give June
in London.

Already the coronation, writes a
correspondent of the London Daily
Telegraph, is having its definite in-
fluence in turning toward this coun-
try tens of thousands of visitors
from across the seas, for, in order to
secure passages to England in the
spring, it is necessary to book berths
betimes by the steamers of the sever-
al lines. Enquiry in London dis-
closes that the holiday traffic from
all parts of the British Empire and
also the United States will be ab-
normal; but there is no reason to
anticipate that a deficiency of accom-
modation upon the steamships or in
respect of London hotels will be ex-
perienced.

The metropolis has expanded so
rapidly of late years, and especially
since the Diamond Jubilee, as a cos-
mopolitan centre, that visitors will
find an abundance of hotels and
boarding houses, apart from private
houses, which are in de-
mand, in accessible positions.

It is perhaps, not generally known
that the most enterprising steamship
companies make the comfort of their
passengers their special concern, and
they strive to save them all trouble
upon arrival in the metropolis by
notifying them of the hotels which
have rooms to spare immediately
they disembark at the port of land-
ing. A great deal of worry and an-
xiety is thus obviated, and the ef-
fect of the policy has been to encour-
age strangers to spend some portion
of their time in London on pleasure
bent.

A striking development in travel is
particularly noticeable in the in-
crease in the size and speed of the
ocean leviathans since 1897, the year
that is taken by experts as affording
the nearest estimate of the require-
ments of 1902. The trans-Atlantic
steamers have, in particular, largely
added to their carrying capacity, and

vessels carry as many as six hundred
first-class passengers. A whole fleet
of the modern ten thousand ton car-
go passenger boats doing the jour-
ney in ten days, might be enumer-
ated, and by these will come the
more leisurely holiday maker from
the States—an ever increasing class
of summer traveller.

From the British colonies the indi-
cations are clear that a large influx
of visitors will reach this country
by the March and April sailings. In-
deed, the Orient-Pacific boats from
Australia are almost fully booked by
intending passengers. In the spring,
so as to benefit by the English sum-
mer the home coming colonist is usu-
ally well represented, but he is like-
ly to be a much more numerous class
this year.

On the Australian lines, as in the
American services, the tendency has
been to build larger and larger ves-
sels, the latest Orient boats being
the twin screw Omrah, 8,291 tons,
and the Ortona, 7,945. Still larger
are the White Star Medic, Persic and
their sisters, of 12,000 and 10,000
tons. Nor have these companies,
with other English lines, the monop-
oly to Australia, as the German
Lloyd and the French Messageries
Maritimes have fine vessels. From
other parts of the Empire the cora-
tion is expected to attract British
subjects, the West Indies having at
command the Royal Mail services
and from Jamaica the Elder-Demp-
ster boats to Bristol. The latter
newly-established line has proved a
success, the ships filling well. A
great many officers taking periodical
leave at the various West Indian sta-
tions are expected to make their
trips home this year. As regards
South Africa everything depends up-
on the course of the war, but the
Union-Castle line is fully prepared
for coronation visitors.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE WORK.

Observations of a Trip to New
Brunswick.

Mr. Simpson Rennie, of Toronto,
in speaking of his recent trip through
New Brunswick in connection with
the Farmers' Institute work of that
Province, says that the meetings
were generally well attended, and a
lively interest taken in his discus-
sions. Mr. Rennie also attended the
Nova Scotia Dairymen's meeting at
Amherst, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th
of January, and the meeting of the
New Brunswick Farmers and Dairy-
men's Association at Fredricton, on
the 28th, 29th and 30th, delivering
addresses on the "Cultivation of
Corn, Field Roots, and Potatoes,"
and "The requirements of the beef
markets." At both these meetings,
the delegates and others present ap-
peared to take a great interest in
the proceedings. "Judging from
what I could see in travelling
through the country," continued Mr.
Rennie, "very much more should be
done in the breeding and feeding of
both cattle and hogs, but before
very much is done, a better class of
animals should be introduced. Sheep
raising should be more extensively
gone into, especially where the land
is dry and rolling. Dairying is car-
ried on somewhat extensively and
with fair success, but in some lo-
calities the isolated condition of the
patrons is found to be a great draw-
back to the industry. From my ob-
servations, thousands of acres of
land are only yielding small returns
for want of underdraining, but when
these things are better understood,
considering the intelligence of the
people, we may look for great
things in the near future."

THINGS TO KNOW.

There are twenty-eight pounds of

r as it is in one's power.

HE WAS NOT AFRAID.

Thing Incident Between Mother and Daughter.

ouching and most unusual little ent of a young mother who was essly ill, but quite unconscious r condition, is described by the n Courier.

fternoon the physicians held nsultation, and afterward nged to the husband and sister e patient the sad fact that she ut a short time to live.

was questioned whether it would ivisable to tell the sick woman t. They talked the matter over umindful of little Edith, the ear old child of the dying wo- who was quietly playing with lolls, apparently unconscious of was going on about her.

a few minutes the little girl left oys, walked slowly up the stairs went directly to her mother's . With the aid of a chair she ed on the bed, kissed her moth- ale cheek, and then asked, in tender tones :

amma, are you 'fraid to die ?" mother was at first startled by question, and asked, "Who told

Do you think—" "amma, dear," murmured the "you needn't be 'fraid at all. my hand tight ; shut your eyes I will stay by you, and when wake up adain it will be all "

eyes were closed, the hand y clasped for a few minutes, when, a little later, the other ers of the family entered the the mother was quietly sleep- and the child said :

told mamma, and she was not to die."

sick woman opened her eyes said, "Yes, I know, and I am afraid."

ISLE OF MAN.

the matter of taxation the Isle an is unique. There are no in- tax, no succession duties eable against the estates of de- d persons, no highway or turn- tolls. Roads are maintained by evenue from two sources : a tax upon every wheel and shod and a levy upon every male in- ant, who must give a day's on the road, or its equivalent sh. There are no stamp duties receipts, cheques, promissory , etc. ; in fact, stamps are used for postage.

MEASURED BY MUSIC.

earned scientist has recently n how the velocity of the wind e reckoned by noting the musi- pitch of the sound given out the wind blows across a shed wire. The principal els on which the calculation is are the diameter of the wire he temperature of the air. The h of the wire is immaterial, so as it is not changed. Every tion in the wind's velocity is ully represented by the rising lling of the pitch of the note by the wire.

DOGS OF WAR.

periments which have been in ess in Russia for five years to ain how far dogs might be for military purposes have dis- nted the hopes of those who hat such animals could be use- a time of war. It was believed in addition to effective work as ts, certain varieties of dogs e taught to carry despatches ammunition to the firing line g battle, but the experiments have been made in this direc- have proved unsatisfactory.

cow for 12½c per day and have her bring in 25 cents or more per day for butter alone, and I believe the same to be true with all other

KINDS OF STOCK.

Many advocate the use of commer- cial fertilizer. Of course, the basis of all our fertility is the amount of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid a soil contains. When we consider that an ordinary crop of wheat of 25 bushels per acre removes about \$8.75 worth of these elements from the soil, and a crop of corn nearly as much, we can readily see that when a soil is exhausted of these elements, it is quite expensive to re- place them by using commercial fertilizer. Now if we feed our crops on the farm we can return about 80 per cent. of these elements to the soil in the manure, and at the same get twice the market value of our pro- duce. We can readily see that it is more profitable to farm so as to im- prove our soil, than it is to sell our crops on the market and at the same time be losing heavily in the fertility of the soil.

I would not advocate the feeding of wheat, but would sell it and purchase bran or cottonseed meal, which is worth more for feed than wheat, and has about double the manurial value. If I sold much grain I would use commercial fertilizers freely, for it is impossible to keep up the farm and sell grain without their use. If we grow all the forage crops we can and feed them on the farm, carefully save and return the manure we need have but little fear about the ferti- lity of our land.

FEED FOR DAIRY CALVES.

Begin with sweet milk and gradu- ally replace it by sweet skim milk, adding a tablespoonful of oil meal to take the place of the fat removed. As the calves increase in size, keep oats, shorts and hay before them so that they will learn to eat all of these. Young calves should never be given cold milk under any circum- stances, nor should too much milk be given. Four quarts twice a day is amply sufficient for the first month. After that it can be gradually in- creased.

DIRT AND SCIENCE.

We are very scientific in these days, and talk of bacteria, bacilli, micrococcus, pasteurizing, sterilizing, etc., and there is danger that we shall forget that scientific dirt is just as bad as the common variety. Dirt under a latin name is just as dirty as in English, and requires just as much soap and hot water, scrubbing brush and elbow grease as the old variety that our fathers used to wrestle with before the days of washing powders and concentrated lye. We need no special sterilizers or pasteurizers to keep the milk clean; leave all these complicated machines to scientific fellows, and get the cans and dairy vessels in the old fashioned way, as if bacteria and bacilli had never been heard of; use plenty of water, soda, sunshine, fresh air. Have your milk vessels clean first, and think of bacteria af- terward. If your butter or cream are off flavor, nine times out of ten your stable, cow or dairy is dirty. That doesn't need a microscope and a chemist to find it; only a thor- ough cleaning, and the trouble will vanish. The tenth time you may need the help of the expert, but don't ask for it until you have got rid of the common dirt; then you may look for the scientific variety.

CANKER SORES.

This disease invariably appears in young pigs from the time of birth to a few weeks old. If not attended to promptly it either stunts their growth permaoently or they waste

have rooms to spare' immediately they disembark at the port of land- ing. A great deal of worry and an- xiety is thus obviated, and the ef- fect of the policy has been to encour- age strangers to spend some portion of their time in London on pleasure bent.

A striking development in travel is particularly noticeable in the in- crease in the size and speed of the ocean leviathans since 1897, the year that is taken by experts as affording the nearest estimate of the require- ments of 1902. The trans-Atlantic steamers have, in particular, largely added to their carrying capacity, and the advanced bookings are already in excess of the numbers on the cor- responding

DATE OF LAST YEAR.

It is not easy to calculate how many passengers actually land in this country from the United States by the several routes, for the only returns are those compiled in New York from the records at that port. But it may be taken that fully 130,- 000 first and second cabin passengers crossed the Atlantic to Europe last year, and though some of them went direct to the Continent the majority disembarked at Liverpool, London, Plymouth and Southampton, the rest going to Cherbourg, Antwerp, Bre- men and Hamburg, or by the French boats to Havre direct. Southamp- ton is the port used by the American line for outward and homeward boats, and by the two German lines—the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd—for sailings westward. The homeward bound ex- press boats of both the German com- panies call, however, at Plymouth instead. Liverpool is the headquar- ters of the English lines—the White Star and the Cunard together deal- ing with about 36,000 first-class pas- sengers to America—and London is the port selected by the American transport line, which carries about 4,000 to New York annually. The German steamers call at Cherbourg after touching at Plymouth, and the American line boats at Cherbourg be- fore Southampton.

One effect of the coronation festivi- ties may be to induce American tour- ists to arrange their round tour, which usually lasts three months, so as to spend the month of June in London. In order to do that con- veniently the summer trips may, in some cases, be begun earlier, for usu- ally it is not until the middle of May that the ships are getting full, and the real rush is in June and July. But those visitors who decide to see Paris and Switzerland after London will disembark either at Li- verpool, Plymouth or Southampton, and thus create a good deal of cross country traffic, by which the English railways, and in particular the Lon- don and North Western, London and South Western, the Great Eastern and the South Eastern and Chatham companies will benefit. For the sum of £20 a trip from America to this country and back can be comfortably made, but the multi-millionaire, even without engaging a suite of rooms, can easily give £200 for a single passage on a "crack" boat, and it is precisely this class of visitor for whom splendid vessels, not in exist- ence, or at all events not on the sailing lists of 1897, are now avail- able. Five and a half days is the time occupied on the voyage from Sandy Hook

BY THE SWIFTEST BOATS.

Among the latest monsters are the White Star Company's Celtic, 20,880 tons, built in 1901, and 3,600 tons larger than the Oceanic, which dates to 1899; the Hamburg-American's Deutschland, 16,500 tons, launched in the following year, and belonging to the North German Lloyd are the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, 14,500 tons, and the still larger and newer Kronprinz 15,000 tons. Some of these

ried on somewhat extensively and with fair success, but in some lo- calities the isolated condition of the patrons is found to be a great draw- back to the industry. From my ob- servations, thousands of acres of land are only yielding small returns for want of underdraining, but when these things are better understood, considering the intelligence of the people, we may look for great things in the near future."

THINGS TO KNOW.

There are twenty-eight pounds of blood in the body of an average grown-up person, and at each pulsa- tion the heart moves 10 pounds.—It is a curious fact that a negro has never been known to tame an ele- phant or any kind of wild animal.—Rice, raw eggs and venison are the easiest to digest. At the other end of the scale are pork, cabbage and hard-boiled eggs, which take four hours to digest.—Antiseptic prepara- tions may be easily forced into wood by causing them to follow the lines taken by its sap, otherwise it is ex- ceedingly difficult to fully impreg- nate the wood with them.—Tall men, as a rule, have bodies out of pro- portion to their limbs; that is, smaller than they ought to be, with the natural result that they are unable to bear the same amount of fatigue as men more harmoniously proportioned.—A white disc a foot across can be seen with the naked eye at a distance of 17,250 feet.—Greenland is one of the very few countries where infectious diseases are unknown.

TALKING AT SEA.

The marvels of wireless telegraphy are great enough to render a recent use of the system not sufficiently wonderful to be extraordinary, per- haps, yet the incident reported is one which appeals to the imagination.

Two Cunard liners, the Lucania and the Campania, were crossing the Atlantic in opposite directions. Each, knowing the date of the other's sailing, could make a cal- culation as to the hour, when they would most likely meet. When the hour came, the vessels were too far apart to sight each other. Presently, however, the warning bell of the wireless telegraphic apparatus in the Campania tinkled, and the message was spelled out : "Are you there ?—Lucania." And then the two vessels still invisible to each other, and, as it was found, thirty-six miles apart, talked for some hours, exchanging experiences as to the weather, and finally parting with the word "good- by" when they were a hundred and forty miles asunder. Such a con- versation carried on between vessels in the open ocean, separated by such a vast stretch of water, and out of sight of each other, is an impressive illustration of what wireless tele- graphy means.

ZANZIBAR BELLES.

It would appear from a report by the British Vice-Consul that there is a great opening for British goods in Pemba, particularly in regard to the gaily colored cloths, locally known as kangas. The trade in these goods is at present wholly in the hands of German and French firms in Zanzibar. The secret of success in the kanga trade is to keep up a continual supply of novelties in the matter of design and coloring. Zanzibar is the Paris of East Africa, and the Zanzibar belles are admittedly "the glass of fashion." To keep up their reputation for smart dressing involv- es the frequent purchase of new kan- gas, of which a Zanzibar girl will possess so many as two or three dozen sets at one time.

CONFUSION OF CASTE.

Or
Gentility
Vs.
Nobility of Soul.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.—Mr. Trelawney is a recluse. His housekeeper's niece, Letty, comes to stay with her.

CHAPTER III.

The years go past so quickly when to-day is like yesterday, and to-morrow is like to-day, and we rise each morning to the renewal of a monotonous life that, except for the variations of the seasons, knows no change—where the same faces always greet us, and the same voices (heard so long that we almost forget how a day will come when they will be heard no more) fall, quiet and unaltered, on our ear.

For three fresh springs the leaves had come out newly on the beech-tree hedge, and Mr. Trelawney still took his daily walk beside it, unchanged in look, or garb, or gait. He was three years older, but you hardly could have told that he was older: the gray had not begun to come yet into his hair: the thin, thoughtful face seemed scarcely to have gained an added line. For these three quiet years, as for many a quiet year before, his life had gone on in its accustomed unbroken, familiar, undisturbed groove.

It was undisturbed still on this pleasant, mild March morning, though the elements of change, unknown to him, had begun at last to stir in it. On this day it happened that he rose feeling an uncomfortable dizziness and shivering. He had not been quite himself the previous evening, and had gone—which was unusual with him—early to bed, but his sleep had been broken and uneasy, and in the morning he came down stairs with a sensation of illness that was new to him; for, though he was not a robust man, he was rarely ailing, and had never lain upon a sick-bed in his life.

Mrs. Markham was full of anxiety. During the next hour or two she came in and out of the room a dozen times, suggesting the trying of one remedy after another, till at last, when he would try none and yet grew no better, she again begged him to send for Mr. Gibson, and this time he yielded. In half an hour the doctor came; and in half an hour more Mr. Trelawney found himself back in his bed—ordered there, and to keep there, for the first time in his life.

It was the middle of March when this illness began, and it was the last week in April before one morning, looking gaunt and white, with his clothes hanging loose upon him, and his limbs shaking like an old man's, he crossed the threshold of his own room again. The intervening weeks had been a time of long and anxious watching. His illness had been severe enough to require a trained nurse in addition to Mrs. Markham to attend to the sick-room, and for a month these two had watched by turns over him, night and day—sharing between them the labor that, if she had dared, one other in the house, would almost have given her life to have taken part in.

From the very first day on which Mr. Trelawney became ill, Letty (after the manner of some feeble foolish women) had sunk into a state not far removed from despair. When her aunt on the first morning told her he was too poorly to be able to eat his breakfast, the power to swallow her own breakfast

but still glad, in a kind of faint way, to see the outer world again—contented to feel that death had passed by him. It had troubled him while his illness had been at its worst, to think that he might die and leave his book unfinished; he had wanted to recover, that he might return to it, and get at least a portion of his life's labor completed, so that (even if he should die after that) something at least might be given to the world; but now the thought of his book pressed very little upon him. He should return to it presently, he hoped—but meantime he held it had had of him seemed to have got loosened: the power both of thought and of longing had become weak.

He had been sitting doing nothing for a good while, when Mrs. Markham came back into the room.

"Are you getting tired, sir?" she asked him. "You've not been able to make much of your reading, I am afraid."

"Well, no, not much. My eyes are too weak, I find," he answered.

"Ah! you mustn't try them, sir. And we mustn't have you stay up too long either."

"No, no—I won't stay too long." "You wouldn't let me bring you a nice beat-up egg, sir?"

"No—I couldn't take anything more just now."

And then there was a little pause, till he said suddenly—

"Is Letty in the house, Mrs. Markham?"

"Yes, sir, she's downstairs."

"I think I should like to see her for a moment."

"She'd be very happy to see you, sir."

"Well, ask her to come up and speak to me. It was she who put these flowers here, was it not?"

"Yes, sir—she did most things about the room. She was very pleased to get it ready for you."

"She is a good, kind girl. I should like to thank her."

"Then I'll tell her, sir, and she'll come at once."

And two or three minutes afterwards a gentle little knock came to the door, and in answer to Mr. Trelawney's "Come in," Letty appeared, with timid eyes, and cheeks from which excitement and agitation had chased every drop of blood.

"Come in," Mr. Trelawney repeated kindly. "How do you do, Letty? I told your aunt that I should like to see you. But why are you so pale?"—in a tone of surprise. "Are you quite well?"

"Oh! yes, sir."

The low answer came shyly and nervously, and the next moment more than all the color that had gone from it came rushing back into her face.

"I—I'm so glad to see you better, sir," she said, in a quivering voice.

"Thank you, Letty, I believe you are. I hear it is you who got this room ready for me so nicely. And you put these flowers here too, did you? It is all as nice as possible. But—why, Letty—Letty!" he suddenly exclaimed, in a changed tone, for all at once, to his dismay, Letty's apron had gone up to her eyes, and he heard the sound of a smothered sob.

He looked at her in distress; the sight of a woman crying disturbed and embarrassed him inexpressibly, and all the more so when he knew—

paper. He was tired, and did not care to listen any more. "I think when you go downstairs you had better send Mrs. Ross to me," he said, and he laid his head wearily back on his pillow; and she went gently away, feeling that she had been very happy, but yet feeling, too, a little chilled at the last. If he had but said that she might come back—if he had but told her that he would let her read to him again another day! But he had been too weak and tired to say anything about the future, and she went away with a certain sense of disappointment.

Yet this half hour had been to her one of inexpressible sweetness—a little half hour to stand out from all her previous life.

"Letty, child, why are you so flushed?" Mrs. Markham asked her wonderingly, when she came downstairs, and the girl could only answer nervously—

"I was reading the paper to Mr. Trelawney, and—I suppose—I got a little frightened"—a reply at which the two other women looked amused.

"Did you think he'd bite you, Letty?" Mrs. Ross asked, laughing, and the other put her hand on the girl's hair.

"I didn't think you'd have been such a little goose, or I wouldn't have told you to say a word about it to him. I'm sure he's always as kind to you, Letty, as he can be."

"Oh, yes, I know," said Letty, earnestly. "And I was so glad to read to him, aunt; it wasn't that—it was only that I was so afraid of not doing it right."

"And indeed, sir, you made her very proud and happy," said the housekeeper presently to Mr. Trelawney. "And she feels it was a great honor, though she's too timid to say so. She's very timid, sir, is Letty, and can't express her feelings but there's nobody in the world would be readier to serve you, sir, than she would."

"I think she and you are both far too good to me, and trouble yourselves far too much about me," Mr. Trelawney answered quickly.

This illness of his seemed both to have touched his own heart and the hearts of the people round him; his relation to his servants had become closer on account of these weeks; the rather cold and formal connection of former years had got for the moment warmed and strengthened. However he might formerly have felt to them, for the present, at least, these women round him had become to him like friends.

"Letty reads so nicely that I shall ask for her help again," he said kindly. "I daresay in a week or so my own eyes will be good for something; but tell Letty I shall be very glad till then if she will come sometimes and lend me hers for half an hour."

So that message was delivered to Letty, and the happiness it gave her kept her awake through half the night.

(To Be Continued).

SHE ENJOYED THE OPERA.

He—"Well, did you enjoy the evening?"

"She—"Indeed I did. We went to the opera."

He—"Of course, you enjoyed it?"

She—"Immensely."

He—"What did you hear?"

She—"What did I hear? Well, what didn't I hear? I heard Nell Vanderdyke is engaged to Tom Browning and that Jack Rentsarelow and Edith Singleton have quarrelled and are not going to be married after all. Then I heard that Mrs. Tenbroke is going to get a divorce from her husband. Mrs. Thorndyke has been sued by her dressmaker. The Livingstons have a baby. Count Cantukount is not a count at all."

ON THE FARM.

AYRSHIRES AS A DAIRY TYPE

The Ayrshire is regarded by leading advocates of the breed purely a dairy type. Beef characteristics when taken into consideration at all in the show-ring are considered only as detrimental to the Ayrshire cow. This point determined, then, it is necessary to Ayrshire cows solely by the standard of excellence for dairy production. Practicable utility and unmistakable evidence of superior dairy qualities, or should be, the first destination and breed fashion and points should have only minor consideration. Considered solely the standpoint of dairy production a number of the cows exhibited the Pan-American exposition evidence of altogether too much inclination to coarseness and surplus flesh and were deficient in the nounced dairy form, type and expression. By expression I chiefly to the evidence of new vitality indicated by the heat have never yet seen a good cow that did not give evidence of vitality and nerve and physical in the expression of the head eye. Cows with blank expression will be correspondingly inferior records. Constitutional and digestive capacity are a the first essentials, and among evidences of large dairy production the first requisite is a well fed udder and well developed mammary veins and a good circulatory system. Any developed cow that proves well is certain to give evidence in these chief characteristics. A number of other features enter in minor consideration only.

In the ring which was the source of the most controversy, it was a cow with distinct and pronounced dairy type that won. This cow a little under size, but critically practically ended there and the size was more apparent than owing to her standing on remarkably strong legs. She had decidedly best udder and the most clean dairy type of any cow in the ring. It was said that she was beefy she was not. On the contrary she was freer from a tendency to coarseness and surplus flesh than of her rivals. The cow that first in the two-year-old ring was subsequently awarded championship over all ages, nearly approached this type any other animal in the show. Believe that both decisions were correct, although it is unusual to a heifer over a mature cow. A heifer was placed at the head of the class by a unanimous verdict of judges. She was awarded championship by the vote of two members of a committee of three, the other being cast for the cow that won in the aged ring. I am inclined to think that there was more controversy about the first prize of the aged class than was fully justified by her variation from the accepted type. It is true that there were a number of cows highly praised by some of the critics that were quite a radically different type it was a type that suffered in comparison with that of the prizewinners in both the two-year-old and the aged rings.

CLEANING HARNESS.

A Californian has discovered a way of cleaning and putting in order that a writer declares is the best he ever tried. It is that the discoverer is largely

trained nurse in addition to Mrs. Markham to attend to the sick-room, and for a month these two had watched by turns over him, night and day—sharing between them the labor that, if she had dared, one other in the house would almost have given her life to have taken part in.

From the very first day on which Mr. Trelawney became ill, Letty (after the manner of some feeble foolish women) had sunk into a state not far removed from despair. When her aunt on the first morning told her he was too poorly to be able to eat his breakfast, the power to swallow her own breakfast—which she had been taking at the moment—left her, and when she went to fetch Mr. Gibson she delivered her message to the doctor so breathlessly that he thought she had been running the whole way from the house, and that her master must have had a fit. Timid and fearful, she no sooner took in the fact that Mr. Trelawney was ill than she rushed to the conclusion that he was likely to die. Long before the thought of praying for him had entered anybody else's mind, she had gone on her knees by her bedside, sobbing and crying to God to spare him.

He was in reality dangerously ill, but he was perhaps never quite so near to death as the women of his household thought him. There was no day when the doctor said, even to himself, "He will not get over it," though there were a good many days on which he looked grave and doubtful.

On the worst of these he telegraphed to London, and brought down another physician, and this culminating act—the confession, as it seemed to Mrs. Markham's mind, that Mr. Gibson's skill was baffled and exhausted, and could do no more—seemed both to her and to Letty like the declaration of a sentence of death. The hours between the despatch of the telegram and the arrival of the great man were passed by Letty, at least, in a state of almost utter despair. He would die, was all she could think—he would die, and her heart would break. No words could say what it was to her when the first gleam of hope came back after this.

Mr. Trelawney was a prisoner in his room for six weeks, and then that blessed April day arrived when, with a stick in one hand, and with the other hand leaning on the nurse's shoulder, the thin worn man at last regressed the threshold of his sick-chamber, and returned to the little world where a few kind people had missed him, and where his absence had made one poor foolish heart almost bleed to death. As the slow, little procession came along, the passage, the nurse and Mr. Trelawney in front, Mrs. Markham, laden with shawls and pillows, following, Letty watched it through a half-closed door with eyes that could hardly look for gladness. He was not going to die, but to live! For a glad fortnight past this thought had been with her night and day, like a great fountain of joy—"like the shadow of a rock in a weary land"—the thought with which she had gone to bed at night and risen in the morning—that had been meat and drink and life to her.

They could not take Mr. Trelawney to his study, for that room was on the ground floor, and he was too weak to go downstairs, but they had converted another bedroom on the same landing as his own into a temporary sitting-room, and here they established him, propped in an easy-chair, with the open window near him, and with flowers that Letty's loving hands had gathered on a table at his side.

He sat for a long time in a half-dreamy idleness, too weak as yet almost to enjoy his return to life,

"I—I'm so glad to see you better, sir," she said, in a quivering voice. "Thank you, Letty, I believe you are. I hear it is you who got this room ready for me so nicely. And you put these flowers here too, did you? It is all as nice as possible. But—why, Letty—Letty!" he suddenly exclaimed, in a changed tone, for all at once, to his dismay, Letty's apron had gone up to her eyes, and he heard the sound of a smothered sob.

He looked at her in distress; the sight of a woman crying disturbed and embarrassed him inexpressibly, and all the more so when he knew—as in this case he could not help knowing—that he was the cause of her tears. I am afraid that, for a few moments, he was ungrateful enough to wish that he had left Letty peacefully in the kitchen.

But the girl, though overcome for a minute, was too much ashamed of her emotion not to use all her strength to check it.

"You must not cry, Letty; there is nothing in the world to cry about," Mr. Trelawney had just said, in almost an annoyed tone, when she dropped her apron again, and timidly lifted a deprecating pair of blue eyes to his face.

"Oh no, I know there isn't, sir; it's—it's only that I'm so glad," she tried to say.

"But you should not cry because you are glad. It would have been time enough to do that if I had died, you know. Not that I should have expected you to do it even then," he added quickly.

"Oh! sir," she exclaimed.

"I used to hear about you sometimes when I was ill. You are still going on so nicely with Miss Watson, your aunt tells me?"

"Yes, sir, pretty well."

"You must let me hear what you have been doing some day soon. I am very glad to have seen you again. Now, as I am rather too tired to talk, I won't keep you any longer."

"Thank you, sir."

She made a little courtesy, and went towards the door; then all at once she stopped and turned back.

"Sir," she said, flushing again, and with a great effort, "is there nothing I can do for you?"

"Well, I am afraid not," he replied.

"My aunt said—I don't know if I might take the liberty, sir"—half breathless—"but aunt said I was to ask if I might read the paper to you."

"Oh!" Mr. Trelawney made the ejaculation rather dubiously; he laid his hand hesitatingly on the papers at his side. "Well, I don't know; I did not think of that," he said, after a moment's silence. And then he glanced up at the girl's face, and there was something in its wistful, pleading look that touched him. "Suppose you do read to me for a quarter of an hour," he said suddenly. "Look here, you may try this article; but sit down, Letty, sit down," he exclaimed quickly; for in her humility, after he had given her the paper, she showed no intention of taking a chair.

So she sat down and began to read. He had expected her performance to be a very poor and bungling one, but to his surprise it was not; she read in a low, sweet voice, accurately and intelligently.

"That is very good—very good indeed," he said cordially, when she had finished the article he had pointed out. "You read very nicely indeed; I had no idea you did it so well. I will give you one other thing to read now, and then I dare say that will be enough for today."

So she read for a few minutes more, and then rose up.

"Thank you very much, Letty," he merely said, as she laid down the

ing?"

"She—Indeed I did. We went to the opera."

He—"Of course, you enjoyed it?"

She—"Immensely."

He—"What did you hear?"

She—"What did I hear? Well, what didn't I hear? I heard Nell Vanderdyke is engaged to Tom Browning and that Jack Rentsarelow and Edith Singleton have quarrelled and are not going to be married after all. Then I heard that Mrs. Tenbroke is going to get a divorce from her husband. Mrs. Thorndyke has been sued by her dressmaker. The Livingstons have a baby. Count Cantukount is not a count at all. The Thompson boys—"

He—"But—"

She—"Well, don't interrupt me. I thought you wanted to know what I heard?"

He—"So I did, but—"

She—"Well, keep still, then. I—"

He—"What I meant was, what opera did you hear?"

She—"Oh—well, I'm sure I can't remember, but I saw the name on the programme."

DOING A GOOD BUSINESS.

A woman, while shopping the other day, thoughtlessly picked up an umbrella belonging to another woman and started to walk off with it. The owner stopped her, and the absent-minded woman, with many apologies, returned the article. The incident served to remind her that they needed some umbrellas in her own family, so she bought two for her daughters and one for herself.

Later in the day, when she was on her way home, armed with the three umbrellas, she happened to glance up and saw, directly opposite her in the car, the very woman with whom she had had the unfortunate experience in the morning.

The second woman stared at the three "gamps" very hard for several minutes, and then, with a significant smile, she leaned forward and said, in an icy tone, "I see you have had a very successful morning."

TALKING BUSINESS.

A good advertisement is a good salesman. It takes the subject in hand and presents it to a large audience, explaining the merits of a given article to many people over a given territory. If the advertisement is well prepared, it will be logical, consecutive, complete, and will not only attract the attention of the prospective customer, but hold that attention through the entire reading of the advertisement and in the end convince the reader of the merit of the article offered. If the sale is lost for to-day, no doubt the results will be good for some future purchases. The best way to make these advertisements talk business is to put business ideas into what is said and the manner of saying it.

Indignant Father—"Hada't you done anything but laugh?" Boy—"No, nothing at all." "And the master caned you for that?" The scoundrel! "I'll teach him—" "Yes and he thrashed me hard, too! He's a great big man." Father (not quite so indignant)—"H'm is he? You mustn't laugh in school, Johnny. It's against the rules."

"Does your husband worry about the grocery bills?" asked the nagged-looking lady. "Law, no," said the lady with the new silk skirt and the patent leather shoes. "We let the grocer do all that."

"And you wouldn't begin a journey on Friday?" "Not me." "I can't understand how you can have any faith in such a silly superstition." "No superstition about it—Saturday's pay-day."

the aged class than was fully justified by her variation from the accepted type. It is true that there were a number of cows highly prized by some of the critics that were quite a radically different type, it was a type that suffered in comparison with that of the prize-winners in both the two-year-old and the aged rings.

CLEANING HARNESS.

A Californian has discovered a way of cleaning and putting har in order that a writer declares to be the best he ever tried. It is so that the discoverer is largely interested in fruit growing, and had spraying his orchard with kerc emulsion. By chance he dropped some old straps into his spray rel, where they remained for some time, and on removing them pleased to see how easily the and grease came off, leaving the ther clean and pliable. While in condition he applied some har oil, and the pliability became, nament. He gives the details of method as follows:

"Take one bar of good, st washing soap, dissolve in a quai water and bring to boiling. To add 1 pint of kerosene oil and beat and churn the whole until becomes a creamy emulsion. Ha tub of warm water, into which the emulsion, and into this p the harness and let it soak s time, then with a stiff brush and brush the straps thoroughly they will come clean very easily. I dry a little until dry on the side, and then apply the harness I use either neatsfoot or fish and I think the fish oil is jus good. I mix about one-fifth of k sene into the oil and give the lea a good oiling. To make it b mix a little lampblack with the sene and mix it with the oil."

"In fixing leather carriage to find it necessary to wash sev times with the emulsion to ge damp enough to oil, apply the oi on the harness. I find old st which had become so brittle a crack seriously when bent are stored to their original softness pliability by the treatment. new harness is treated twice a in this way it will always keep and in good order. I had some harness which I thought ah ruined, restored to good looks service in this way, and it ough be generally known."

THE FARMERS' GOLD MIN

To properly build a compost h first find a dry spot of ground ne well or a brook. Make a laye stable manure three inches tl then one inch of slacked lime, finally two inches of earth, w may be swamp muck, yard scrap mud or dry earth. This layer not be dispensed with where lim used. Repeat these layers in s order until the pile is four to feet high. The bulk may be inc ed by a layer of either straw, sw grass, green weeds, sawdust, shavings, or any garbage that spread evenly on the land. This rous layer may be either thicl thin according to the materia hand, and should be put immedia under the lime.

Salt may be mixed through pile at the rate of a barrel to 200 bushels of the mixture. W ashes may take the place of the l The pile should be well stacke and may be evenly built in sect six or eight feet wide until it f a square block.

The whole should be covered earth and made moderately wet. a dry time it should be watered casionally. It should be put u least two months before it is spread, and may be applied to

ON THE FARM.

SHIRES AS A DAIRY TYPE.

Ayrshire is regarded by the advocates of the breed as a dairy type. Beef characteristics when taken into consideration in the show-ring are considerably as detrimental to the ideal hire cow. This point determined, then, it is necessary to judge hire cows solely by the standard excellence for dairy production. Reliable utility and unmistakable quality of superior dairy qualities or should be, the first desiderata and breed fashion and fancy should have only minor consideration. Considered solely from standpoint of dairy production, number of the cows exhibited at Pan-American exposition gave place of altogether too much attention to coarseness and surplus and were deficient in the proper dairy form, type and extension. By expression I refer to the evidence of nervousness indicated by the head. I never yet seen a good dairy that did not give evidence of vivacity and nerve and physical force in expression of the head and

Cows with blank expressions be correspondingly inclined to inferior records. Constitutional vigour and digestive capacity are among first essentials, and among the requisites of large dairy production first requisite is a well formed udder and well developed mammary glands and a good circulatory system. A developed cow that produces milk is certain to give evidence of these chief characteristics. A number of other features enter into consideration only.

The ring which was the subject of most controversy, it was the one with distinct and pronounced type that won. This cow was little under size, but criticism logically ended there and the unsize was more apparent than real going to her standing on remarkably long legs. She had decidedly the udder and the most clean cut type of any cow in the ring. As said that she was beefy, but was not. On the contrary, she was freer from a tendency toward coarseness and surplus flesh than any of her rivals. The cow that won in the two-year-old ring, and subsequently awarded the championship over all ages, more fully approached this type than any other animal in the show. I believe that both decisions were correct although it is unusual to place a yearling over a mature cow. The yearling was placed at the head of her class by a unanimous verdict of the judges. She was awarded championship by the vote of two members of the committee of three, the other vote being cast for the cow that won first in the aged ring. I am inclined to believe that there was more controversy about the first prize cow in the aged class than was fully justified by her variation from the aged type. It is true that there are a number of cows highly prized by some of the critics that were of a radically different type, but as a type that suffered in comparison with that of the prize-winners in both the two-year-old and aged rings.

CLEANING HARNESS.

Californian has discovered a way of cleaning and putting harness in better condition than he ever tried. It seems the discovery is largely in the

crop as a top dressing before planting. This mixture may be improved by working it over a month before using and may be applied at the rate of from 100 to 200 bushels to the acre.

THE DEVIL'S LANE.

What has been styled "the Devil's lane" was the partition fence, or rather, fences, between two farms whose owners had so little to occupy their minds that in order to give themselves something to think about they devoted their attention to hating each other. Their hatred was so great that they would not join fences, each building half, but instead, each "cut off his nose to spite his face" and built his own fence independently, leaving a very narrow little strip of ground between the two fences, that advertised to every passer-by the existence of grudges, rancor and malice. The little narrow strip between the two fences was called the devil's lane. It meant hatred between the old people, which often passed on to the children in the form of a feud, ending in all kinds of litigation, mutual annoyance and injury, and even bloodshed.

COOLING DRESSED POULTRY.

One of the causes of loss when poultry is dressed for market is the failure on the part of some to give proper attention to details in the cooling of carcasses. No farmer would kill a hog in summer and expect the carcass to keep well, and the same difficulty arises with poultry, especially as some markets require the birds to be undrawn, and hence it is not easy to cool the carcass thoroughly. After all the feathers have been removed place the carcasses in ice water, and allow them to remain in water from ten to twelve hours. The water will remove not only the animal heat, but gives the carcass a fresher appearance. If the market is near by, pack the carcasses in ice in barrels. Always ship dressed poultry by express.

PIONEER EXPLORER DEAD.

Mr. Eyre Made a Famous Journey in the Australian Desert.

The name of John Edward Eyre will always be connected with the history of Australian exploration. It was sixty years ago that he pushed into the unknown southern part of Australia; the work he did gained the highest recognition from geographers. One of the largest lakes in Australia bears his name. He has passed away in England at an advanced age after serving his country in various important positions in the colonies for many years.

Eyre went to Australia in 1832, when only 17 years old, to seek his fortune in sheep farming. Four years after his arrival the colony of South Australia was founded, and a little settlement that has developed into the large city of Adelaide, began to flourish. The discovery of lands along the lower courses of the great Australian rivers and of the new region around the Gulfs of St. Vincent and Spencer had revealed much land well adapted for grazing; so sheep herders began to flock in and Eyre was among them.

It was not long before the colonists began to talk of the possibility that there might be wide tracts of pastoral lands beyond the inhospitable zone that bounds the Adelaide district on the north and west. Young Eyre decided to ascertain if this were so, for if such grazing lands existed the prospects of the colonists would be much improved. He went first to the north, in

SOME MODEL WORKSHOPS

GREAT BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIAL PALACES.

How Some of the Great Firms of That Country Treat Their Employees.

Twelve hundred bunches of choice grapes were grown in one year recently in the vineyard which was built for the benefit of the girls who make cocoa at Bournville. All this fruit was supplied free to those girls who were inmates of the hospital belonging to the works.

Bournville is the village built by, and belonging to, the great chocolate firm of Cadbury, and occupies the site of what was once a fine old country house. Nineteen hundred girls, besides many hundreds of workmen and clerks, are in the employ of this firm, and very few workers anywhere have so many advantages. In the early winter, which is the busy time for cocoa and

CHOCOLATE MAKING.

the factory opens at six, and all the girls are provided with tea and biscuits on their arrival. They are made to take off their damp shoes, and put them on racks heated by hot-water pipes, and slippers are provided for them to wear in.

Dinner is eaten in a big hall, where food brought by the hands is cooked free of charge, or where a plate of cold meat can be had for two cents or four cents, and puddings or pies at two cents. After the meal the girls may spend the rest of their hour in the eleven acres of pretty grounds which the firm keeps up. Bicycle sheds are provided, and in Jubilee year the firm gave each girl who had been with them three years or more a sovereign and the other ten shillings each. Near by is the model village, covering 140 acres. Each house has a garden, and the rent of a five-roomed cottage is only \$1.25 a week. Money is lent to those who wish to build houses for themselves, and seven acres is set aside for a recreation ground for the village.

Another famous industrial village was founded just half a century ago by Sir Titus Salt, and is called after him—Saltaire. Sir Titus was one of the great founders of the modern

WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES.

and his traditions are still carried out.

Nearly four thousand people are constantly at work on the ten acres which the great works cover. The air in the mills is cooled in summer and warmed in winter. A dining-hall has been provided, where meals can be cooked free, or are supplied at cost price. There is an armory, drill-room, and gymnasium especially for the hands; while the splendid Saltaire Club and Institute was erected at a cost of \$130,000.

Sir Titus spent another \$80,000 on a church for his people, and erected also twenty-four baths and wash-houses at a cost of \$35,000. A public park was laid out by him, and education was provided for by a fine building, capable of holding 750 children, and costing \$35,000. A boathouse on the River Aire, a cricket ground, and various other athletic institutions add interest to the lives of the employees, and accidents are provided for by the setting aside of a large sum to pension those

PERMANENTLY INJURED.

Port Sunlight boasts openly of being the best organized community of its kind in the world, and certainly those who work for Messrs. Lever ought to enjoy life. Besides short hours and good wages for all, the firm is always devising pleasant ways for sharing their prosperity with their hands. When the girls

BOERS ARE USED WELL

SAYS AN AMERICAN RETURNED FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Dr. Willganz, of Buffalo, Declared the Boer Prisoners Are Well Fed.

Dr. C. J. Willganz, a well-known surgeon, has just returned from South Africa, whither he went in his professional capacity as an employee of the British Government. Dr. Willganz takes issue with stories recently told in Buffalo by Boer representatives, and he spoke freely to a newspaper man at his home the other evening. Dr. Willganz went to South Africa with a cargo of horses for the British army. He left New Orleans on October 1, 1901. On the ship were 1100 horses and 22 of them died en route. Dr. Willganz's first stop in Africa was at Cape Town, but the ship continued up the Indian ocean 800 miles to Durban before the horses were unloaded. The doctor was in South Africa a month, and, in that time, he says, a good opportunity was given him to study the Boer as an individual. His opinion of the burgher is not flattering.

SEVERAL LIES NAILED.

Dr. Willganz was asked about the detention or reconcentration camps which have been the cause of many bitter attacks upon the British by Boer sympathizers.

"It has been stated that the women and children in those camps are insufficiently fed," said he. "That is simply not true. I was in those camps—lots of them—and I saw for myself day after day. The people in them are well fed, better than they ever were before in their lives. If they don't like the life there, it's because they have to keep clean. Some of the Boers that are brought in there haven't had a bath in five years. But the British make them keep clean and as healthy as possible. There are doctors in attendance, and the people get medicines when they need them. I don't say that all the Boers are uneducated and don't wash, but most of them live like heathens. There are a few of them educated and civilized, but the majority stand in the light of progress in every possible way.

"Of course, the leaders are intelligent men, and their forces are hardly more than slaves. They believe just what their leaders tell them. It happened to be away back from the coast for a few days and the Boers up there all thought that Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London and, in fact, all the towns and country on the seacoast were in the hands of the Boers. That is a fact. The leaders have told them such is the case and they believe it. They are told that all they have to do is to drive the English out of their own parts, as the rest of the country has been cleared of them.

IDEAS CLEARED UP.

"The Boers who are brought down to the coast to be sent away look with amazement at the peaceful life there, and are vastly surprised to see the British in charge. They all think the coast is in the hands of the Boers. Things are misrepresented to these ignorant burghers. Talk about the English being hard on their prisoners, and cruel beyond humanity, and all that! Why, I know for a positive fact that the Boers, under flags of truce, go to the English and ask for bandages, and medicines, and they're not refused. No, sir, not once have the English refused to give out those things to the enemy. But, the other way, when an Englishman is taken prisoner. Why, the Boers starve him two or three days, and then strip him of his clothes and send him off talking him

about the first prize cow in the class that was fully justified by her variation from the all type. It is true that there are a number of cows highly prized by the critics that were of a radically different type, but as a type that suffered in common with that of the prize-winners in both the two-year-old and aged rings.

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Take one bar of good, strong soap, dissolve in a quart of water and bring to boiling. To this add a pint of kerosene oil and stir, and churn the whole until it becomes a creamy emulsion. Have a tub of warm water, into which mix the emulsion, and into this place the harness and let it soak some time, then with a stiff brush rub the straps thoroughly and will come clean very easily. Let it dry a little until dry on the outside, then apply the harness oil, either neatfoot or fish oil, and think the fish oil is just as good. I mix about one-fifth of kerosene to the oil and give the leather a good oiling. To make it black, add a little lampblack with the kerosene and mix it with the oil. After fixing leather carriage tops I find it necessary to wash several times with the emulsion to get it clean enough to oil, apply the oil as before. I find old straps had become so brittle as to be seriously when bent are related to their original softness and pliability by the treatment. If a harness is treated twice a year in this way it will always keep soft in good order. I had some old straps which I thought almost worthless, restored to good looks and pliability in this way, and it ought to be generally known."

THE FARMERS' GOLD MINE.

properly build a compost heap, and a dry spot of ground near a brook. Make a layer of manure three inches thick, one inch of slacked lime, and two inches of earth, which is swamp muck, yard scrapings, or dry earth. This layer can be dispensed with where lime is abundant. Repeat these layers in same order until the pile is four to six feet high. The bulk may be increased by a layer of either straw, swamp green weeds, sawdust, fine shavings, or any garbage that will lie evenly on the land. This fertilizer may be either thick or thin according to the material at hand and should be put immediately on the land. It may be mixed through the soil at the rate of a barrel to 100 bushels of the mixture. Wood may take the place of the lime. The pile should be well stacked up and may be evenly built in sections eight feet wide until it forms a block. The whole should be covered with straw and made moderately wet. In time it should be watered occasionally. It should be put up at two months before it is to be used, and may be applied to any

of the lower courses of the great Australian rivers and of the new region around the Gulfs of St. Vincent and Spencer had revealed much land well adapted for grazing; so sheep herders began to flock in and Eyre was among them.

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He went first to the north, in 1839, believing that the best results would probably be found there. On this expedition he discovered the FLINDERS MOUNTAIN RANGE and the long, narrow Tarrens Lake which extended further to the North than he could see. His search for the wished-for pasture lands in this direction was unsuccessful and so he returned to the south coast. A great deal of the dry area he saw has since been made available for grazing by irrigation.

In the following year he started from Adelaide on his great expedition to the west in order to discover the extent of the pastoral lands that it was thought, might exist along the shores of the Great Australian Bight south of the interior desert. On this journey he made the discovery that the desert extends to the sea. He travelled along the coast to the west for nearly 1,200 miles without seeing an acre of grass land, though he found plenty of scrub and some animals that were new to science. No part of this region had previously been seen by a white man.

When Eyre had advanced 600 miles through this desert two of the black men killed his only white companion and fled, leaving Eyre and three other natives to struggle on almost without supplies for 600 miles to King George Sound, where, after incredible hardships, the little party arrived in the spring of 1841, having crossed the entire southern part of the Australian desert. Here Eyre was picked up by a French whaler that was cruising along the coast and taken back to Adelaide.

The published account of Eyre's great journey, which revealed to the world the nature of the larger part of the south coast of the continent, elicited world-wide interest, and the explorer received the Founders' Medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1843.

ADVERTISING FOR BUSINESS.

The real reason for advertising is that the business man desires more business. He is interested in getting that business in the best way possible. He is anxious to use newspaper space or circulars or billboards in order to give to his business the what he is doing. It may be he is entitled. It may be he is mistaken in his estimate of the importance of what he is doing. It may be he is mistaken about the way in which he goes about accomplishing it. But if the plan is right and his execution right he will win on merits. If the plan is defective and the execution perfect he will have a given amount of success as the result. The best returns come from carefully thought out methods and carefully executed plans. The intelligent business man studies hard to get the best combination in order to insure the best results.

No man can afford to be without advertising. No man who advertises can afford to omit any business tone from his advertisements. It is necessary to make advertising business-like in order to insure the success for which all men hope.

children, and costing \$35,000. A boathouse on the River Aire, a cricket ground, and various other athletic institutions add interest to the lives of the employees, and accidents are provided for by the setting aside of a large sum to pension those

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The village in which these workers live cost, with the land it stands on, some \$1,750,000. Instead of the usual monotonous rows of small, ugly houses, the cottages of Port Sunlight are of pretty red brick, with red-tiled, irregular roofs, latticed windows, and walls covered with creepers. Two of the dwellings are careful reproductions of Shakespeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon. Lawns slope to the streets, and the gardens blaze with flowers. The firm gives yearly prizes for the best-kept gardens. No cottage has less than four rooms, and the rent is but sixty cents a week.

Altogether some 3,000 people inhabit this model village. The streets are shaded by trees, and end in a central park. Small shops are not allowed, but the settlement has co-operative stores. The firm has built schools for 500 children, and also a girls' institute, where education can be had in cooking, dressmaking, and shorthand. There is no public-house in the place, but a big hall—known as Gladstone Hall—is used as a place of general resort in the evening. Every Thursday evening the firm provides a first-class entertainment in this hall, and there are Sunday-evening concerts. To add to the

CHARM OF THE PLACE.

the men's club has bowling-alleys, billiard and smoking rooms, and a bowling-green.

Every morning between ten and eleven a tradesman visits the lace-making factory of T. Adams & Co., at Nottingham. The girls of whom there are several hundred—leave their work, and betake themselves to a large, cool room, where they refresh themselves with a bun and a glass of beer before going back to their cottages for another couple of hours. They have an hour for their dinner, and later are allowed time to go down in batches and make their own tea in a room, and with hot water, etc., provided by the firm. A chapel has been erected in the works, where one of three chaplains engaged by the firm reads

SERVICE EVERY MORNING.

Several of the great metal-founding companies make their workmen sharers in their profits. The Whitworth Works directors permitted their hands to deposit any part of their wages from twenty-five cents to five dollars a week with the firm, and this money drew interest at the end of the year at the same rate as the dividends paid on the company's shares. Now that the Whitworth is incorporated with the Elswick Company, a similar arrangement is in force with all the workers, the limit of savings being set at \$2,000.

Messrs. Tangye have 3,000 men in the Cornwall works, and have built a mess-room which will accommodate 1,000 men. Food is supplied at cost price, and sixty chief clerks and managers dine each day free of cost. A surgeon and dispenser are paid by the firm, and medical attendance costs one dollar a year a head.

there, and are vastly surprised to see the British in charge. They all think the coast is in the hands of the Boers. Things are misrepresented to these ignorant burghers. Talk about the English being hard on their prisoners, and cruel beyond humanity, and all that! Why, I know for a positive fact that the Boers, under flags of truce, go to the English and ask for bandages, and medicines, and they're not refused. No, sir, not once have the English refused to give out those things to the enemy. But, the other way, when an Englishman is taken prisoner. Why, the Boers starve him two or three days, and then strip him of his clothes, and send him off, telling him to report to his captain. Sometimes they paint the soldiers all colors, and tell them to go back to their camps. No, I tell you the Boers don't want education. Of course, I'm speaking of the masses. There are some who go to school, and want to be something; but they are few. The Boer is indolent, willing to beat his Kaffir slave, and have him do all the work and, let me tell you that the natives of Africa are waiting their chance to get at the Boers. They have been their slaves, and were treated badly, and they await a chance to pay up.

"If the British army could be withdrawn from South Africa, say in 24 hours, all the native tribes around the Boers would swoop down on them. Those natives respect the British and hold off because of them. They say the Irish soldiers won't fight against the Boers. That's all nonsense. Every Irishman in the army down there knows what the Boers are. Knowing they'll fight against them. Why, the Boers hate Catholics. I say this, because so many Catholic societies have assisted the Boers. They don't know what they're doing."

Dr. Willganz was told of the crusade against the practice of selling American horses to the British army.

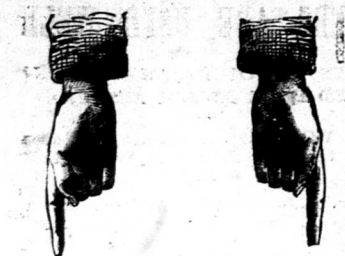
WHO GETS THE BENEFIT.

"Why, it's the best thing in the world for this country," he said. "They'd be foolish to stop now. This great demand for horses has raised their price. Who gets the benefit? Why, the Western farmer, the horse-raiser of the country. Then, there are lots of Americans employed in New Orleans and on the boats that carry the horses. I tell you, this advance in the price of horses is a good thing. I know that for a positive fact."

Dr. Willganz said it was true that the horses sent into South Africa did not last long. As a veterinary surgeon, he said there were diseases of animals in that country that are absolutely unknown in the United States. What is called Cape horse-sickness carries away most of them, the doctor says. If a horse passes through that sickness once it is immune. Dr. Willganz paid a tribute to the American mustang. He said the British were using thousands of Russian, Australian and American horses, and the latter are by far the best. They stand more and prove better mounts than the strain comes. They go without food and work hard when the other horses give out. For these reasons, Dr. Willganz said, the British army prefers them to all others.

When asked what he thought the chances were for the Boers, Dr. Willganz said: "It took the best soldiers of this country to capture one Indian. But they did it. The English will do it too."

"How still they are!" remarked Mrs. Fogg, a propos of the young couple in the next room. "Yes," replied Mr. F.: "it reminds me of my army days. It was always wonderfully quiet just previous to an engagement."



Cost For a Week

Just for seven days

BEGINNING SATURDAY

March the 8th and continuing until March the 15th.

Lots of New Goods
to hand, and more
coming along
almost every day.

This Sale is a Great Chance to Save Money

Owing to bad roads
trade has been quiet
a few days, and we
want to start it rushing
again: therefore

Coughs

"My wife had a deep-seated cough for three years. I purchased two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large size, and it cured her completely."

J. H. Burge, Macon, Col.

Probably you know of cough medicines that relieve little coughs, all coughs, except deep ones!

The medicine that has been curing the worst of deep coughs for sixty years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; \$1, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Napanee Express

USE OF COVER CROPS AND FERTILIZERS.

Prof. I. P. Roberts, of Cornell University, says:—Cover crops may in a measure take the place of fertilizers and manures. They are not, however, a universal panacea for all soil deficiencies, neither are they a full substitute in all cases for fertilizers. There is always a wide field for the profitable use of one or all of the concentrated forms of fertilizers named, and in many cases there is also a special place for the use of fertilizers, therefore the more need of honest goods. Commercial fertilizers furnish available plant food, but no humus. The cover crop furnishes both, but it is only fair to say that the plant foods in the former are more available than in the latter. Cover crops improve the physical condition of the soil, lessening the cost of tillage. Physically, fertilizers benefit the soil little or none. The humus furnished by the cover crops increases the availability of the plant food already in the soil—fertilizers do not. Cover crops shade the land and conserve moisture. It is impossible to accurately compare the cost of fertilizers with the cost of seeds for the cover crops and the preparation of the soil for them. The cost of increasing productively by extra tillage, by the use of fertilizers, by cover crops or by all three means can only be determined in each case by the farmer interested. I give below a single illustration of what a cover crop contains, knowing that another cover crop, under other conditions, might either be more or less valuable. Second growth of clover, furnished in roots and tops per acre the following: Nitrogen 138.86 lbs., phosphoric acid 67.35 lbs., potash 109.90 lbs. There is removed by 25 bushels of wheat and accompanying straw: Nitrogen 43 lbs., phosphoric acid 20 lbs., and potash 27 lbs. It is believed that most of the nitrogen taken up by legumes is secured from the uncombined nitrogen in the atmosphere. The clover did not add to either the store of phosphoric acid or potash. The plant took them from the soil and made them available.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Special for THE NAPANEE EXPRESS.

The indications now are that the business of the present session of the Legislature is near its close and that in another week the adjournment may be reached. That means, of course, the dissolving of the present Legislature and a general Provincial election. According to our constitution—the Confederation Act—the legal life of any one Provincial Legislature is four years, and that means four annual sessions. This Legislature will soon run its four full years of term and five sessions have been held. Premier Ross laid it down, some time ago in a public speech, that there is no good reason why, under ordinary circumstances, each Legislature should not exist for its full term. He stated, too, that June, or near that time, was the most convenient time for the Province for a general election, and intimated that the next one may be looked for about that time. No announcement has yet been made, and it is probable that none will be until the business of the House shall close. As the coronation of King Edward VII has been fixed for June, and the Premiers of all the leading provinces have been invited and are expected to attend it, there need be no surprise if the elections may be brought on sometime in May this year, so as to give time for arrangements for a trip to England in June of as many as may desire to attend, both of the Government and Opposition sides.

A VERY TAME SESSION.

Contrary to general expectation, the present session has, so far, been an unusually tame and uneventful one. As the general elections are so near, and in plain sight, it was fully expected that a good deal of time and energy would be wasted, and especially by the Opposition in making campaign speeches and campaign resolutions, and of formulating policies intended for election campaign purposes. This has not been done, however. Mr. Whitney, as Opposition leader, has long been taunted with the fact that he really has no policy and no fixed position on any of the great questions of the day. It is charged, too, that he never consults his party as to what the party policy shall be. He has now been Opposition leader for more than six years and during all that time there has not been once held, or even desired, any gathering of the representatives of the Conservative party to consult or formulate as to a general party platform.

Since this session began he has not made but one important speech—that on the Address to the Governor's speech at the opening of the session—if that may be called an important speech at all. Even then, as is often the case at such times, there was no attempt made to move an amendment so as to lay down a party policy, the whole debate lasting but a couple of hours.

Then, usually after the Budget speech of the year has been made, a general debate is expected and a time is afforded for pronouncing a party policy. This year, though there was a long drawn out debate, Mr. Whitney, as party leader, never spoke at all, nor did any one speak in his behalf. His only excuse for such an unexpected silence was that the Hon. Mr. Stratton, who by the way is a sledge hammer debater, had given notice that he would follow, and he had reason to suspect that Premier Ross might follow, too! How much real courage all that gave

criticism. Generally, at such a time and safe meetings he is very bold and says some brave things. But to adopt only such an occasion very suggestive of the boldness of Bantam cock, who does all his crowing on his own dung hill, and on no other occasion. At the time of the Address debate Mr. Whitney committed himself to merely fault-finding—has been his principal stock-in-trade in nearly all his speeches for a time past. He found fault because Canadian volunteers who went to South Africa had a part of their expenses paid by the Home Government whose battle it was that they were fighting. That has been a favorite servative cry ever since. And simply means that the Canadian taxpayers should have been charged a million or two more expenses!

Sir Chas. Tupper years ago pointed out that the people of Canada largely taxed themselves for Imperial Government purposes, and really not to be called upon to thus burden themselves more heavily. He stanced the location of the colonial railroad, which was so located in the interests of the Imperial Government, along the shores of the north Lawrence, as to cost millions more than a more direct line would, and been a heavy burden of expense since, instead of a good paying as it might have been if located more direct and commercial line

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REPORT

E. R. WOOD,
Managing

Owing to bad roads trade has been quiet a few days, and we want to start it rushing again: therefore

20 per cent off
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS & VELVETS.
 for seven days.

10 per cent off
 Made up Underwear
 Skirts, Suits, Corsets,
 Gloves, Cottons, Sheet-
 ings, etc., for seven
 days. Also Men's Fur-
 nishings.

10 per cent off
 Curtains, Poles, Car-
 pets, Art Blinds, for
 seven days.

Men's Suits
 AND
Overcoats
 at about your own
 price to finish up the
 lot.
The Hardy
Dry Goods Co
 Cheapside. Napanee.

growing of clover furnished roots and tops per acre the following: Nitrogen 138.86 lbs., phosphoric acid 67.35 lbs., potash 109.90 lbs. There is removed by 25 bushels of wheat and accompanying straw: Nitrogen 43 lbs., phosphoric acid 20 lbs., and potash 27 lbs. It is believed that most of the nitrogen taken up by legumes is secured from the uncombined nitrogen in the atmosphere. The clover did not add to either the store of phosphoric acid or potash. The plant took them from the soil and made them available.

Pill-osophy—There are pills and pills—but Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills at 10 cents a vial lead in demand. The sile borders on the phenomenal. Sluggish liver, constipation, or irregular bowels are the precursors of many physical disorders. These little wonders remove the cause. 40 in a vial for 10 cents. 100 pills 25 cents. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—45

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber,
 Mar. 3, 1902.
 The members of the council met in regular session on Monday evening. The Mayor not being present, on motion Coun. Madole occupied the chair. Present—Carson, Lapum and Waller. The minutes of last session were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from the Bell Telephone Company which read as follows: "Not having received a reply to our letter of Dec. 9th last, we have drawn upon the Town of Napanee for \$1,080 with 6 per cent interest added from the 15th of November, 1901, to February 17th, 1902. Please arrange to have our draft protected." Attached to the communication was their account which amounted to \$1099.35, made up as follows: for Fire Alarm System, \$1,080, 107 days interest from Nov. 15th to Feb. 17th, \$19.35.

The communication and account was referred to the Fire Water and Light Committee to report, and the Clerk was instructed to answer the communication stating that owing to the absence of the Mayor and some of the councillors the matter would be laid over until the next session of the council but in the meantime would receive due consideration. When the town decided to install the present system they were given to understand by Mr. W. C. Scott that if it was not paid for within one year it would make no difference and that no interest would be charged.

The report of the Street Engineer was presented by the clerk and placed in the hands of the Chairman of the Street Committee. Mr. Lapum complained of the way the engineer's reports were presented to the council. The last report was signed "John R. Fraser, Street Committee," and was handed to the clerk, when in fact the Street Committee had never seen the report at all. On motion the clerk was instructed to notify the engineer that in future all reports were to be presented to the Street Committee, who would in turn present them to the council. The present report was referred to the Street Committee to give them a chance to look it over.

The Fire, Water & Light committee reported recommending the payment of the account of the Napanee Water & Electric Light Co. for three months' street lighting. Also that the clerk be instructed to write the Bell Telephone Co. in reference to the telephone in the town hall. The committee were of the opinion that if the Telephone Co. could not furnish the town with a telephone free in consideration of the privileges they received from the town, they could remove it from its present location. Report adopted.

The following accounts were disposed of: E. B. Perry, nightwatchman, \$10.50, paid; Wm. Templeton, printing, \$22.00, paid; G. N. W. Telegraph Co., railroad tickets and telegraph, \$3.60, referred to Police committee, with power to act.

The treasurer was granted a voucher for payments amounting to \$1025.40. Council adjourned.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

Then, usually after the Budget speech of the year has been made, a general debate is expected and a time is afforded for pronouncing a party policy. This year, though there was a long drawn out debate, Mr. Whitney, as party leader, never spoke at all, nor did any one speak in his behalf. His only excuse for such an unexpected silence was that the Hon. Mr. Stratton, who by the way is a sledge hammer debater, had given notice that he would follow, and he had reason to suspect that Premier Ross might follow, too! How much real courage all that gave indication of!

THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

All that can, therefore, be gathered of the present position of the Conservative party in Provincial politics, and on which it may be expected to appeal to the country for support, must be gleaned from the leader's speech at the time of the debate on the address, and his two Toronto speeches at public meetings when no opposition was present, and when HE ONLY was the speaker, even of his own partys and when, of course, there could be no

Help... Nature

Babies and children need proper food, rarely ever medicine. If they do not thrive on their food something is wrong. They need a little help to get their digestive machinery working properly.



will generally correct this difficulty.

If you will put from one-fourth to half a teaspoonful in baby's bottle three or four times a day you will soon see a marked improvement. For larger children, from half to a teaspoonful, according to age, dissolved in their milk, if you so desire, will very soon show its great nourishing power. If the mother's milk does not nourish the baby, she needs the emulsion. It will show an effect at once both upon mother and child.

all druggists.
 SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada.

largely taxed themselves for Imp Government purposes, and really o not to be called upon to thus bu themselves more heavily. He stanced the location of the I colonial railroad, which was so loc in the interests of the Imperial Go ment, along the shores of the north Lawrence, as to cost millions: than a more direct line would, and been a heavy burden of expense since, instead of a good paying: as it might have been if located more direct and commercial line. instanced, too, the building of great Canadian Pacific railway, cost to Canada of so many millio really mortgaging all the farms other property of Canada—and affording, at Canadian expense, British Government all the advant of a continental short cut to the P ocean. Of course these things pointed out when the Conserva themselves were in power. In t days no Canadian volunteers thus raised and equipped for ou wars. All this Conservative loy is of a later date. We have, there the two popular Conservative cri (1) The Liberals have greatly incr the expenses and the taxes of people. (2) The Liberals have taxed the people enough; they sh have paid all these Canadian v teer's expenses and not have all the Imperial Government to do And that was Mr. Whitney's objection in the only important sy he has yet made since the openir the present session!

Then about the surplus! Of c that came in again and is most su come in from tim to time during pending campaign. In face of the that there are now over two mi dollars to the credit of the Govern in the banks, and that nearly h million dollars of interest was reci last year on present Governmen vestments, and not any debt pres due remains unpaid, yet th cry is up that there is really no surpl all—that the Province is in debt! peddling cry that the school t have been changed too often, and they cost a cent and a half too n is still a stock cry, and it has bee years.

THE ONE PLANK.

After debating the Budget for and days, the leader of the part the time keeping safely under cov member was put up to move in AM MENT that the Government sh reserve a part of the water pow Niagara and other falls and stre where such are not already dis of, in such a manner or shape t part at least of that power shou supplied to the municipalities at rates, for cheap electric lights an manufacturing purposes. Of c all the party voted for that am ment to the Budget—if such a re tion can be called an amendme all.

And that is really all the "po the Conservatives in the Legis have committed themselves to d this entire session! It turned too, by the speech of the Hon. Davis, the Commissioner of C Lands, that the present Govern have been making just such res tions for a long time past.

ON ECONOMY.

A good deal has been said all the country about the Conserva cutting down expenses, once they into power. The significant fa pointed out that for years past v ever the estimates are up the Co natives are always consenting pa

THE Central Canada

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TORONTO CANADA

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Reserve Fund, 500,000

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4%

Interest allowed on
Debentures Repayable
on 60 days' notice

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REPORT AND FURTHER
INFORMATION

E. R. WOOD,

Managing Director

F. W. BAILLIE,

Asst. Manager

FOOLED THE COLONEL.

The Way Paddy Brannigan Outmaneuvered His Superior.

The colonel, or "Old Daddy," as he was usually called, had a habit of strolling round the camps at most unseasonable hours. Sentries had to be continually on the alert, for nothing would have given "Old Daddy" greater satisfaction than to have pounced on some luckless one who might think the midnight hours suitable for a quiet snooze.

Paddy Brannigan made that mistake once. There in the quiet moonlight he sat, all unconscious of the colonel's presence, his rifle laid against the tent, himself buried in slumber. Gently the rifle was lifted from its place. But some good angel awoke Paddy in time to see the colonel making his way to the guard tent. Paddy missed his rifle at once and followed the colonel with the caution of a prairie cat.

Outside the guard tent stood the wooden rack which held the rifles of the guard, and into it "Old Daddy" placed Paddy's rifle, himself entering the tent to call the sergeant in charge. This was Paddy's opportunity. He grabbed his rifle and was back at his post in an instant. The colonel brought the sergeant outside and ordered him to count the rifles.

"All correct, sir," said the sergeant. "Nothing of the sort. There is an extra rifle there. That I am certain of, for I put it there myself."

"I beg your pardon, sir, but the number is quite correct," again replied the somewhat amazed sergeant.

"Come with me—come with me this instant, and I'll soon let you see what I mean."

The sergeant followed his chief, wondering what was going to happen.

"Halt! Who goes there?" rang out clear and sharp in the night air from the now wideawake Paddy.

This was more than "Old Daddy" had ever dreamed of. For a moment he was paralyzed. Then he marched straight up to Paddy, gazed into his sweetly innocent face and, with a "Well, I'm blowed," turned on his heel and vanished.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

Begin life where you are.

Go to work earnestly and confidently.

Carefully look over what is to be done.

Keep a cool head and cultivate poise.

Do not be overcome by seeming misdeeds.

Do as well as you can what lies nearest at hand.

Only weak people are cast down by apparent failures and blunders.

Sometimes our apparent mistakes help us along more than our seeming success.

Errors are sometimes very expensive; but, then, again, they often save in the long run more than they cost.

Those who win in life's battles are the brave, courageous ones who look upon all experience as being educational.

Meet your difficulties and problems calmly and with a belief that if you do your part they will be solved and overcome in the best way.

The Linseed Pontiff.

A dispensary doctor in the Emerald Isle is expected to dispense many things besides drugs.



Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Stitches do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.

Sold everywhere in cans of all sizes. Made by Imperial Oil Company.

RICHMOND MINUTES.

March 3rd, 1902.

The Council met at Selby. The members present were, Messrs. Wm. Paul, Reeve; Manly Jones, Robert Ballance, Alfred McCutcheon and Alex. Hewitt, Councillors. The Reeve presiding. Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from John English, Barrister, re Albert Bowen's claim. Laid on the table.

A communication was read from E. Ming, V.S., re Albert Bowen's claim for damage to horse. Laid on the table.

A communication was read from the Good Roads Association, re Good Roads Machinery. Laid on the table.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that Wm. Foot be paid \$5.00 for to keep George Watson until the first of May. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hewitt, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that the claim of Albert Bowen, for damages to his horse that no action be taken. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. McCutcheon, that the following accounts be paid, that is to say:

R. Herrington, Belleville road, \$49.87
S. W. Sagar, Deseronto road, 10.30
H. W. Sagar, Deseronto road, 15.55
Leslie Ballance, Sheffield road, 29.40
T. V. Anderson, Sheffield road, 21.52
Nat Kimmitt, Sheffield road, 22.12

Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Hewitt that James Wind-over be paid \$4.40 for stone by order of the Engineer for the year 1901. Od.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Hewitt, that \$5.00 be granted Mrs. Robert Maxwell to aid her. Carried.

An account of D. H. Preston was read and laid on the table.

Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Hewitt, that the Reeve and Mr. Jones wait on Mr. Preston in reference to his bill of cost with power to effect a settlement. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ballance, seconded by Mr. Jones, that T. V. Anderson be and is hereby appointed Road Engineer between the 5th and 7th concessions and all the Napanee and Sheffield road from Sharp's corners to the Corporation of Napanee. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the following officers be appointed for the current year, that is to say:

PATHMASTERS.

1 Jas. H. Hearn	2 Huram Sager
3 Alex. Thompson	4 Geo. Grieves
5 Ed. Long	6 R. J. Delong
7 J. C. Long	8 Robt. Shannon
9 David Brown	10 Ira E. Grooms
11 Henry Milling	12 Jacob Smith
13 W. B. Sills	14 Mark Hawley
15 Jas. Barnes	16 Nelson Russell
17 Nelson Arnold	18 David Martin
19 I. S. Jackson	20 Dan O'Hara
21 A. McCutcheon	22 E. R. Williams
23 Ed. Carscallen	24 Wm. Robinson

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to the various sums thus voted, and often they advocate much larger sums, as in the case of the University, the High schools, the Agricultural schools, the payment of volunteers' expenses, and of land grants to the veterans, as well as some of the bonuses and subsidies to railways and other large corporations, the payment of judges and court expenses, and the like.

It was at one time expected that there would be some very sharp debates during the session about the public accounts and other expenditures, and some lively times before the Committee on Public Accounts—all with a view of the next elections, of course—but such have not occurred. No doubt such would have occurred had the Government given any reasons for fault finding, for it is well known that the Opposition have kept constantly hinting that some grave scandals would yet come to light. It seems more and more evident each session and each year that the prent Liberal Ontario Government have managed the public finances in an honest and straightforward manner, such as few governments in any other Province or State, or in any other country have done. The fact that the Liberals have been in power in Ontario continuously for over thirty years, and during that time have received and expended over one hundred million dollars, all of which have been well accounted for, and in all that time there has not been

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THE ONE PLANK.

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ON ECONOMY.

od deal has been said all over ntry about the Conservatives g down expenses, once they get over. The significant fact is l out that for years past when- e estimates are up the Conser- s are always consenting parties

more and more evident (each session and each year that the pre ent Liberal Ontario Government have managed the public finances in an honest and straightforward manner, such as few governments in any other Province or State, or in any other country have done. The fact that the Liberals have been in power in Ontario continuously for over thirty years, and during that time have received and expended over one hundred million dollars, all of which have been well accounted for, and in all that time there has not been one grave scandal, is a record that any country, or any party in any country, may be well proud of. It gives a complete answer to the somewhat senseless cry that, "It is time for a change." Does any business man whose agents and servants prove faithful and honest, declare it is time for a change? Should honest persons be changed just for the sake of change? Does any sensible man change well tried agents for those who have been untied and unproved, just for the sake of a change? If he does he may not be surprised if he finds that he has great reason to regret having made the change at all. And so with the people of a Province. The desire for a change may be very natural for a party or for any set of politicians, who are out of office and want those who are in to give place to them; but are THEIR interests the real interests of the country as a whole? By no means.

A Conservative M.P.P., in a speech at Kingston not many days ago, is reported to have said that in former years the cry was that the Conservatives in the Ontario Legislature were not men capable of managing the affairs of the government, but that could not be said now, under the leadership of such men as Mr. J. P. Whitney and J. J. Foy. Such language is mere rant, however. Nearly every intelligent man well remembers that for years Mr. Mathew Crooks Cameron was the party leader, until he was appointed one of the High Court Judges, a position he held with honor till his death. His mantle fell on Mr. Meredith—now Chief Justice Meredith. Does any intelligent man place Mr. Whitney in the same rank as either Cameron or Meredith, either as an able lawyer, or statesman, or a bold and judicious party leader? No man who desires to maintain his credit for discrimination or candor would pretend to make any such claim as that. The fact is that the Conservative leadership in the Ontario Legislature has not been before in such feeble and vacillating hands in a quarter of a century. That fact is generally admitted. Under such a feeble leadership what are the chances of party success at the coming general appeal to the great electorate of Ontario? By no means encouraging. Even able men in the party and candid party organs now admit that fact.

If You Could Look

into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. 25 cents. Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood

long run more than they cost.

Those who win in life's battles are the brave, courageous ones who look upon all experience as being educational.

Meet your difficulties and problems calmly and with a belief that if you do your part they will be solved and overcome in the best way.

The Linseed Poultice.

A dispensary doctor in the Emerald Isle is expected to dispense many things besides drugs.

His life is certainly not a bed of roses. These people are woefully ignorant, yet no Irishman likes to confess to want of adequate knowledge.

One day I ordered a linseed poultice to be put on an old man's chest. The next morning he was no better, and I was accused of incompetency.

"I put the plaster to him, your honor," said his wife, "though he spit an' spit like a big snail. But it ain't done no good! An', doethor, honey, it was a big dose!"

Then I realized Mrs. Moulton's method of poulticing her good man's chest. She had applied the soft mass internally!

Another time I compounded (we are our own dispensers in the Isle of Destiny) a box of pills for "brown kitties." The result of grinding these with a big stone and wearing the powder as a charm was not satisfactory. My verdict as "crownor" certified "natural causes." It should have been given as "crass ignorance."—Good Words.

The Majority of Homes and Families Have Heard the Joyful News That PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND Makes Sick People Well and Strong.

A House-to-House Canvass Would Show That Thousands Are Being Cured.

The people who have not heard in some way of Paine's Celery Compound and its wonderful triumphs over the diseases and ailments of life, cannot be counted as newspaper or magazine readers, nor are they amongst those who are in touch with the medical progressiveness of the times.

A house-to-house canvass (if that were possible) of families where Paine's Celery Compound is being used during these early spring days, would disclose an overwhelming amount of evidence regarding the implicit confidence that is placed in this greatest of all spring medicines. It would show the enormous number of people who are being cured of some form of nervousness, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism, headaches, kidney and liver diseases.

Now is the time that Paine's Celery Compound can show astonishing and happy results to the sick. Now that spring is with us, giving a promise of fine weather and new beauties, it should lend encouragement to the work of getting well and strong.

The use of Paine's Celery Compound for a few weeks will truly astonish every debilitated, weak and sickly man and woman. The change from a muddy and sallow complexion to a fresh, healthy color, with bright, sparkling eyes, unclouded brain, the enjoyment of refreshing sleep, clear, fresh blood coursing through the body, will be the sure reward of every user of Paine's Celery Compound. Accept no substitute or imitation. See that the name PAINE'S is on wrapper and bottle.

ing officers be appointed for the current year, that is to say :

PATHMASTERS.

1 Jas. H. Hearn	2 Hiram Sager
3 Alex. Thompson	4 Geo. Grieves
5 Ed. Long	6 R. J. Delong
7 J. C. Long	8 Robt. Shannon
9 David Brown	10 Ira E. Grooms
11 Henry Milling	12 Jacob Smith
13 W. B. Sills	14 Mark Hawley
15 Jas. Barnes	16 Nelson Russell
17 Nelson Arnold	18 David Martin
19 I. S. Jackson	20 Dan O'Hara
21 A. McCutcheon	22 E. R. Williams
23 Ed. Carscallen	24 Wm. Robinson
25 Wm. Ballance	26 Jas. McCormick
27 J. A. Parks	28 Angus McQuaig
29 W. McConnell	30 Albert Davis
31 R. McGuinness	32 Wm. Provins
33 Thos. Killorn	34 Ira Bradshaw
35 Geo. Bush	36 Frank Perry
37 Geo. Brown	38 Jas. Richmond
39 Jas. Windover	40 Jas. McConkey
41 Robt. McNeil	42 Jas. Turnbull
43 Wm. A. Martin	44 Jas. Booth
45 J. C. Hudgins	46 Chas. Kimmitt
47 J. W. Brandon	48 Thos. W. Falen
49 D. Barragher	50 Oscar Asseltine
51 John Hartin	52 J. W. Hartin
53 H. Bradshaw	54 Hugh McKnight
55 Geo. N. Smith	56 Jas. McHenry
57 Wm. O'Hare	58 W. Vanalstine
59 Wm. Shaver	60 Thos. Deline
61 John Turnbull	62 Wm. Waddell
63 Jno. McFarlane	65 P. G. Huyck
66 Wm. Caulder	67 Abram Loucks
68 Henry Jaynes	69 Chas. Anderson
70 Alex. Hart	71 Jas. Hartin
72 Datus Denison	73 H. Henderson
74 Alfred Doydye	75 Mathew Quinn
76 M. Thompson	77 T. V. Anderson
78 John Thompson	79 Hawley Wager
80 M. Kimmery	81 John Allison
82 Gard'r Jackson	83 John McAllister

POUND-KEEPERS.

Wm. Clark	Hersch. Aylsworth
Gardner Jackson	R. J. Delong
Robert Birrell	Jas. Hewitt
Wm. Brandon	Wm. Hawley
Nelson Russell	Thos. Dewitt
E. P. Smith	Thos. Killorn
Irvine Allison	Miles Stafford
Harvey Bradshaw	Geo. Tyner
Irvine Russell	Robert Paul
Wilson Booth	Geo. Haines
Nat Kimmitt	Wm. Fairbairn
Jas. R. Arnold	Asa Abbott
A. J. Scott	D. R. Sexsmith
C. L. Carscallen	E. R. Williams
Randall McAllister.	

FENCE-VIEWERS.

Fk. Vandebogart	Craig Carscallen
Henry Graham	F. M. Bowen
Jas. McKittrick	Ed. Milling
Mearl Sills	John Russell
Chas. Anderson	J. H. Allison
Jas. Wilson	Jas. Killorn
Hiram Sagar	Wilb't Alcombrack
Nat Kimmitt	Ibra Sills
Angus McQuaig	Ira B. Hudgins
Jas. M. Sexsmith	Harvey Bradshaw
Harmon York	John H. Hughes
John Richmond	R. Thompson
Jas. Thompson	Henry Rooks
M. C. Bogart	Robt. Bowen
John Turnbull	Leslie Ballance
Thos. Falen.	

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. McCutcheon, that Nat Kimmitt be and is hereby appointed Road Engineer for the north division, including the 7th concession and all the concessions north and all the Napanee and Sheffield road north from Sharp's corners. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCutcheon, seconded by Mr. Ballance, that Councillor Jones be appointed to wait on Messrs. Pringle and Card to negotiate for gravel for roads. Carried.

The Council adjourned to meet on the last Monday in March at the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m.

ABRAM WINTERS, Clerk.

Better without a Stomach than with one that's got a constant "hurt" to it. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets stimulate the digestive organs. Let one enjoy the good things of life and leave no bad effects—carry them with you in your vest pocket—60 in a box, 35 cents. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—48

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Almonds -
Raspberries -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Elix. Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Vanilla Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and **LOSS OF SLEEP.**

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

**At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS**

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

**SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
—OF—
Chas. H. Fletcher.
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA**

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* is on every wrapper.

COST SALE!

T. G. Davis & Co. are offering their whole stock of English, Scotch and Canadian Suitings, Overcoatings, Pantings and Trimmings at

COST PRICE

Sales under \$20.00, Cash, over that amount 3 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved, endorsed or joint notes.

T. G. DAVIS & CO.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.
Eastern Standard Time. No. 19 Taking effect June 2, 1900.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.

Stations.	Miles.	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 P.M.	No. 3 P.M.
Lve Tweed	0	6 30	3 05	
Stoco	3	6 38	3 15	
Larkins	7	6 50	3 30	
Marbank	13	7 10	3 50	
Erinsville	17	7 25	4 05	
Tamworth	21	7 45	4 15	
Wilson	24			
Enterprise	26	8 00	4 35	
Mudlake Bridge	28			
Moscow	31	8 13	4 47	
Galbraith	33			
Enterprise	35	8 25	5 05	
Yarker	38	9 00	5 25	
Camden East	39	9 10	5 40	
Thomson's Mills	41	9 25	5 50	
Newburgh	42	9 40	6 00	
Napanee	49	9 55	6 15	

Stations.	Miles.	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 P.M.	No. 3 P.M.
Lve Deseronto	0	6 45		
Deseronto Junction	4	7 10		
Napanee	9	7 15		
Napanee Mills	15	8 00	12 40	4 10
Newburgh	17	8 10	12 50	5 00
Thomson's Mills	18			
Camden East	19	8 18	1 00	5 15
Yarker	23	8 30	1 13	5 25
Yarker	23	8 55	1 13	5 35
Galbraith	25			
Moscow	27	9 07	1 25	5 45
Mudlake Bridge	32			
Enterprise	32	9 20	1 40	5 57
Wilson	34			
Tamworth	38	9 40	2 00	6 20
Erinsville	41	9 55		6 30
Marbank	45	10 10		6 45

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

FELLOWS.

Mrs. Thomas Furr presented her husband with a healthy pair of twin girls, last Monday.

George Reid and family are about to move to Hamburg, Mr. Reid having made arrangements with M. Hawley for the coming season.

A visitor has come to stay at F. Smith's; it's a boy.

A. M. and Charles Parrott are in Belleville this week on business.

BELL ROCK.

The roads are in a deplorable condition.

The annual cheese meeting for the Bell Rock factory was held on the 17th ult. The business done in the past year found favor with the patrons and was up-to-date, and those interested are glad to secure the efficient management of Vanluyven Bros. for the year 1902.

Revs. Richards and Miller are holding revival services here.

Our teacher, Miss Wood, spent last Sunday at her home in Sydenham.

Mrs. C. Switzer, Camden East, is visiting friends here.

Crows and robins have again made their appearance.

TRAFFORD.

The roads are in very poor condition for doing any hauling as the snow is very deep in some place while the roads are bare in others.

Many farmers are busy hauling saw logs to Enterprise.

The men are busy at work in the new mine which promises to be one of the richest in Canada if the ore is any depth. We hope these enterprising men who have the honor of opening it up may be amply rewarded, also the men who encouraged them to start there.

Mrs. Dowling spent a couple of days this week at Erinsville the guest of her uncle. She was accompanied by her sister Mrs. Kenny, of Enterprise.

Farmers are busy preparing to tap their sugar bush.

Mrs. Andrew Burns has gone to Syracuse to visit her daughter there.

CLAREVIEW.

Our roads are very bad now on account of the recent heavy rains.

Miss Winnie Doyle has returned to Napanee.

Mr. Frank Henry lost a valuable horse recently.

Mr. Dan Quinn arrived home from the lumber camp on Wednesday of last week.

Messrs. T. Murphy and P. Hunt were in Centreville one day last week.

Mr. W. J. Anderson has retired from the cordwood business and has let all his hired men go.

Mr. J. Palmer took a business trip to Marlbank last week.

Mr. Alex. McDonald has finished his logs and is now drawing hay from the back country.

Visitors:—Miss M. A. Reilly at P. Byrnes'; P. Mack at P. Garrett's; Mr. and Mrs. J. McWilliams at P. Cassidy's.

The President a Slave to Catarrh.—D. T. Sample, president of Sample's Industrial Company, Washington, Pa., writes to the Express that he was afflicted with

STRATHCONA.

The village has taken on a like appearance.

The paper mill is running under the management of Mr. Finlay.

Mr. Wm. Bergman has left the of the Cement Works and removed his family to Hamburg. St. lose him as he was a good citizen.

Moving is the order of the day. Mr. Fred Cramer, of Toronto, formerly of our village, is visiting here.

John Sullivan, of Augusta, is visiting friends in our village.

Homer Granger left on Tuesday his home in Canby, Minnesota, spending the past few months in friends in this vicinity.

We are pleased to know that E. J. Lott is recovering nicely and will soon be home again for Kingston Hospital.

John P. Baker, who has been seriously ill, is getting better. Friends will be glad to see him again.

Mr. G. Connors has moved from Brown Street to the Market Square.

Miss Mary Granger spent Sunday in Shannonville the guest of Gertie Black.

James Black has removed to the village to engage in farming.

Solomon Sweet is seriously ill. Frank Yost, of Mountain G, is visiting in the village.

John Madden has purchased a single driver from James Black.

There is a great scarcity of horses in this place.

W. A. McPherson intends to visit Manitoba in a short time, a car load of stock as he intends to tling in the country.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

Mr. Levi F. Moore, Napanee, has been spending a couple of days in the county, returned home last week.

Miss Maria D. Nike, an aged lady, passed over to the silent majority her home in Cressy, last week.

The new post-office, Picton, is ready for occupancy and the thereto will be made in a few days.

Mrs. Sarah Gageley Osborn, January 11, at the home of her J. Osborn, Bloomfield, aged 82 months. Deceased was stricken with paralysis in 1887, which left her helpless and invalid, being unable to walk.

Her funeral took place January 12, at the cemetery at Salem.

A few days ago Mr. Portia, son of Benson's, received a diploma from the Glasgow International Exhibition 1900, for an exhibit in the Canadian section.

Mr. Benson's exhibits a lot of sweet and fancy corn, frequently been a prize-winner at county fairs, and his latest goes to confirm the old saying that Prince Edward is the garden of Ontario and is not losing.

The farm on which this corn is raised is now advertised for sale in the "Express" as the owner wishes to retire from active farm life.

There was born Feb. 23rd, and Mrs. W. B. Lane, a son, and Slater, Cressy, and is at present

Stations	Miles	No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4	No.5
Lve Tweed	3	6 30	3 05			
Stocoe	3	6 38	3 15			
Larkins	7	6 50	3 30			
Marbank	13	7 10	3 50			
Erinsville	17	7 25	4 05			
Tainworth	20	7 42	2 25	4 15		
Patricope	24	8 00	2 45	4 35		
Mudlake Bridge	28	8 13	2 53	4 47		
Moscow	31	8 25	3 05	5 00		
Galbraith	33	8 30	3 05	5 05		
Yarker	35	9 00	3 05	5 25		
Lve Yarker	35	9 10	3 15	5 40		
Camden East	40	9 25	3 25	5 50		
Thomson's Mills	41	9 35	3 35	6 00		
Newburgh	42	9 55	3 50	6 15		
Napanee Mills	49	9 55	3 50	6 15		
Lve Napanee	49	9 55	3 50	6 15		
Deseronto Junction	54	10 05	4 05	6 25		
Arr Deseronto	58	10 15	4 15	6 35		

Stations	Miles	No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4	No.5
Lve Deseronto	4	6 45				
Deseronto Junction	4	7 10				
Arr Napanee	9	7 15	12 25	4 30		
Lve Napanee	15	8 00	12 40	5 00		
Napanee Mills	17	8 10	12 50	5 10		
Newburgh	18	8 18	1 00	5 15		
Thomson's Mills	19	8 18	1 00	5 15		
Camden East	23	8 30	1 13	5 25		
Yarker	23	8 55	1 13	5 35		
Lve Yarker	27	9 07	1 25	5 45		
Galbraith	32	9 20	1 40	5 57		
Moscow	34	9 40	2 00	6 20		
Mudlake Bridge	34	9 55		6 30		
Enterprise	38	9 40	2 00	6 20		
Wilson	41	9 55		6 30		
Tainworth	45	10 10		6 45		
Erinsville	45	10 10		6 45		
Marbank	55	10 50		7 15		
Larkins	58	11 05		7 25		
Stocoe						
Arr Tweed						

Stations	Miles	No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4	No.5
Lve Kingston	0	4 00				
G. T. R. Junction	9	4 10				
Glendale	10	4 33				
Harrowsmith	14	4 45				
Arr Harrowsmith	19	5 00				
Ly Sydenham	23	5 00				
Frontenac	19	8 10				
Arr Frontenac	22	8 35	5 15			
Lve Yarker	26	9 00	3 05	5 25		
Yarker	30	9 10	3 15	5 40		
Camden East	31	9 25	3 25	5 50		
Thomson's Mills	32	9 25	3 25	5 50		
Newburgh	34	9 40	3 35	6 00		
Napanee Mills	34	9 55	3 50	6 15		
Arr Napanee	40					
Lve Napanee, West End	40					
Deseronto Junction	45					
Arr Deseronto	49					

Stations	Miles	No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4	No.5
Lve Deseronto	0	6 45				
Deseronto Junction	4	7 10				
Arr Napanee	9	7 15	12 25	4 30		
Lve Napanee	15	8 00	12 40	5 00		
Napanee Mills	17	8 10	12 50	5 10		
Newburgh	18	8 18	1 00	5 15		
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Enterprise	38	9 40	2 00	6 20		
Wilson	41	9 55		6 30		
Tainworth	45	10 10		6 45		
Erinsville	45	10 10		6 45		
Marbank	55	10 50		7 15		
Larkins	58	11 05		7 25		
Stocoe						
Arr Tweed						

TO RENT: THE CORNER STORE IN
the Leonard Block in the town of Napanee, formerly occupied by J. J. Kerr as a Dry Goods establishment. Apply to

ALFRED KNIGHT.

H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., C. M.,
M. C. P. S.

Physician and Surgeon

Office: corner Bridge and East Streets; opposite residence of the late Dr. Grant.
Telephone—

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,450,000
RESERVE FUND \$2,450,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON
HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

ROBERT LIGHT

MANUFACTURER AND
DEALER IN

Lumber, Doors, Sash,
Blinds and Mouldings.

Bee Hives and Sections

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Orders Solicited.

FACTORY. Richard St.,
Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General
Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between
West and Robert Streets, Napanee. \$15

HERRINGTON & WARNER
Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, East-st., Napanee. 5y

DEROCHE & MADIEN
Barristers,

Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.

Office—Grange block,
Money to Loan at "lower than the banks" rate
H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. \$15 J. H. MADDEN

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street,
21-6m Napanee.

"Why did you come from your club?" he asked.
"Oh, they were so absurdly particular," she replied.
"How?"
"Why, the chairman wouldn't let me talk just because some one else was talking—as if that made any difference."

Dangers of Modern Education.
Fond Mother—Oh, I am so glad you came in! I don't know what on earth ails the baby.
Caller—Shall I run for the doctor.
Fond Mother—No, for an interpreter. His French nurse left suddenly today, and nobody can understand what he says.—Wave.

Going Right Ahead.
Alphonso—Gwendolyn, why are you so cruel as to keep me waiting for my answer? It is now ten minutes since I asked you to be my wife.
Gwendolyn—Oh, pardon me. I forgot. I was simply choosing my bridesmaids.—Brooklyn Life.

Mr. J. Palmer took a business trip to Marlbank last week.

Mr. Alex. McDonald has finished his logs and is now drawing hay from the back country.

Visitors:—Miss M. A. Reilly at P. Byrnes'; P. Mack at P. Garrett's; Mr. and Mrs. J. McWilliams at P. Cassidy's.

The President a Slave to Catarrh.—D. T. Sample, president of Sample's Instalment Company, Washington, Pa., writes: "For years I was afflicted with Chronic Catarrh. Remedies and treatment by specialists only gave me temporary relief until I was induced to use Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It gave almost instant relief. 50 cents. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—49

MORVEN.

The mountains of snow that we had a week ago have been reduced to mere mole hills. Perhaps never before in the history of Morven had we such impassable roads. In some places it was almost impossible to travel at all. It seems that spring is near; crows are here in numbers.

The shipment of hay and grain is practically suspended on account of the bad roads.

Mr. Clapper is preparing to build a tenement house.

J. S. Fralick intends building a new house this summer.

John Gordanier is building a new drive house.

Miss Anna Gibson is visiting friends in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Wicket, Little Britain, are visiting at the parsonage.

Miss Davis, Adolphustown, is visiting her brother, W. W. Davis.

Charlie Lake's new house is nearing completion.

"Regular Practitioner—No Result."—Mrs. Annie C. Chestnut, of Whitby, was for months a rheumatic victim, but South American Rheumatic Cure changed the song from "despair" to "joy." She says: "I suffered untold misery from rheumatism—doctors' medicine did me no good—two bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure cured me—relief two hours after the first dose." Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—50

COLLINS BAY.

Owing to the bad roads there has not been much driving lately.

Mr. Storms and family intend moving to their farm at Long Lake on Monday.

Mrs. R. Henderson and daughter returned to their home at Amherst Island, after a two month's visit at her sister's, Collin's Bay.

Mr. Gibson's little boy was badly kicked by a horse on Sunday last.

The rafting plant has been purchased and moved to Garden Island by Mr. Calvin.

Mr. George Clarke's little boy is improving after an attack of pneumonia.

Mr. M. Macdonald, an old resident of Collins Bay, is still in poor health.

Visitors:—Miss Gallagher, at Mrs. Wm. Britt's; Miss McKay, at her sister's, Mrs. R. J. Henderson, Amherst Island; Mrs. R. Cousins, Adolphustown, visiting friends at Collins Bay.

"My Heart was Thumping my Life Out." is the way Mrs. R. H. Wright, of Brockville, Ont., describes her sufferings from smothering, fluttering, and palpitation. After trying many remedies without benefit, six bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart restored her to perfect health. The first dose gave almost instant relief, and in a day suffering ceased altogether. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—51

of sweet and fancy corn, frequently been a prize-winner county fair, and his latest goes to confirm the old bo Prince Edward is the garden c Ontario and is not losing The farm on which this c raised is now advertised fo the "EXPRESS" as the owner v retire from active farm life.

There was born Feb. 23rd and Mrs. W. B. Lane, a so Lane is a daughter of Mr. Slater, Cressy, and is at pres her sister, Mrs. Lea Albro, Mr. Lane is a son of Mr. Napanee, and grandson of N man. Mr. Lane is at present in a university in Virginia. the degree of Master of Arts gratulations to the happy couple.

WHEN YOU CH

Your rich pure cream for but spoil your work by using a com impure butter color?

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO

"IMPROVED BUTTER"

gives butter the natural golden J that no other color can produce, fades from the butter Do not substitute. At all times insist up the kind that makes prize butter. all dealers.

DENBIGH.

Too late for last week's iss! We have now for about a joyed very fine weather. The settling down some, but the i not very good as the sleighs a ning to cut off badly.

Mrs. (Rev.) P. Besig, who, baby, has been enjoying a c weeks visiting at Rev. and Brackebusch's, Eganville, has home to Denbigh again, cons improved in health.

Chas. Stein, sr., and Thos. I who both were very sick, are ing nicely and their complete is confidently expected.

Stanley Perry, who is still from a broken leg, which for s made alarmingly slow pro, was healing, has also mend, and is now able, w assistance, to move about a l

Edward Fritsch, who has and gradually getting worse time, has gone to the Kingst hospital for treatment.

E. D. Shangraw, the popula of our village school, is suffer a very singular disease of which so far has baffled the

Rheumati.

No other disease makes one fee It stiffens the joints, produces and makes every motion painful.

It is sometimes so bad as whol ble, and it should never be negle

M. J. McDonald, Trenton, On after a severe attack of the g Hattie Turner, Bolivar, Mo., severely she could not lift any could scarcely get up or down H. Shepard, Sandy Hook, Conn. up with it, was cold even in could not dress himself.

According to testimonials y given, these sufferers were pe relieved, as others have been, by

Hood's Sarsap

which corrects the acidity of on which rheumatism depends up the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. Pri

STRATHCONA.

village has taken on a spring-
pearance.
paper mill is running again
the management of Mr. Wm.
Vm. Bergman has left the employ
ement Works and removed with
aily to Hamburg. Sorry to
as he was a good citizen.
ng is the order of the day.
Fred Cramer, of Toronto, for-
four village, is visiting friends

Sullivan, of Augusta, Maine,
ing friends in our village.
er Granger left on Tuesday for
se in Canby, Minnesota, after
ig the past few months visit-
ends in this vicinity.
are pleased to know that Miss
Cott is recovering nicely and
on be home again from the
on Hospital.
P. Baker, who has been ser-
ill, is getting better. His
will be glad to see him around

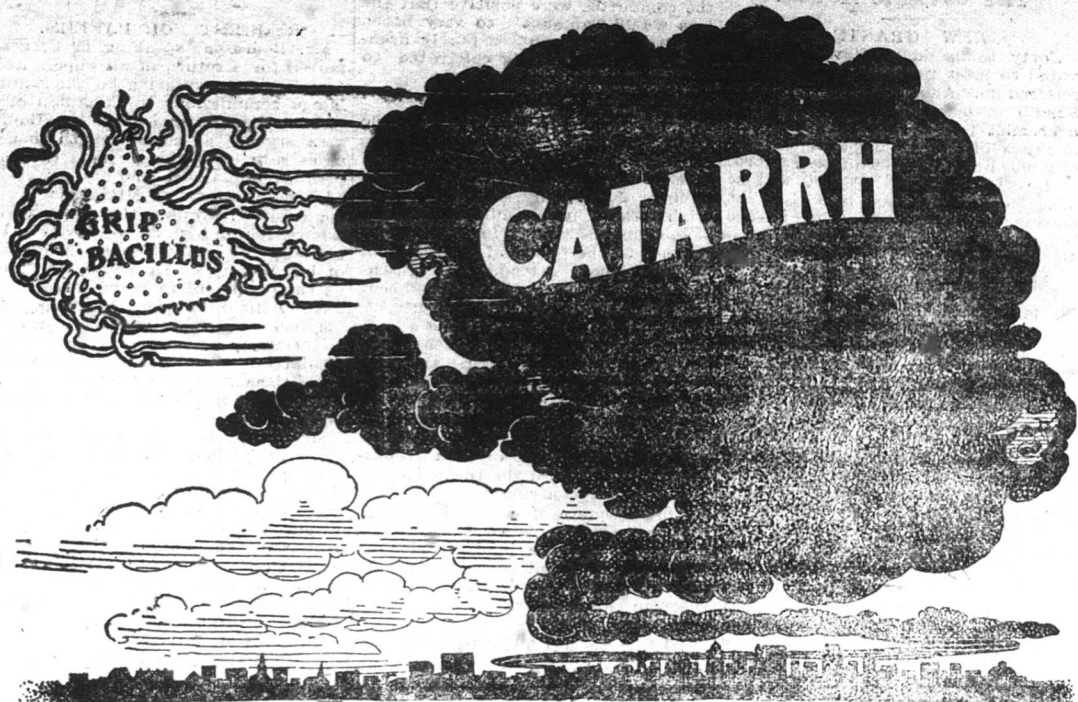
3. Connors has moved from
Street to the Market Square.
Mary Granger spent Saturday
nonville the guest of Miss
Black.
35 Black has removed to Moscow
ge in farming.
non Sweet is seriously ill.
k Yost, of Mountain Grove, is
g in the village.
Madd-n has purchased a fine
lriver from James Black.
e is a great scarcity of dwelling
in this place.
A. McPherson intends leaving
nitoba in a short time, taking
oad of stock as he intends set-
a the country.

Children Cry for
ASTORIA.

INCE EDWARD COUNTY.

Levi F. Moore, Napanee, who
in spending a couple of weeks
county, returned home Monday.
Maria D. Nike, an aged lady,
over to the silent majority, at
me in Cressy, last week.
new post-office, Picton, is now
or occupancy and the removal
will be made in a few days.
Sarah Gageley Osborne, died
y 11, at the home of her son W.
one, Bloomfield aged 85 years,
hs Deceased was stricken with
sis in 1887, which left her a
s invalid, being unable to walk.
eral took place January 14, to
necery at Salem.
w days ago Mr. Portland Ben-
Benson's, received a diploma
he Glasgow International Exhi-
1901, having been an exhibitor
Canadian section. He also
a diploma from the Paris Uni-
Exhibition 1900, for an exhibit
Canadian Vegetable Food Pro-
Mr. Benson's exhibits consisted
est and fancy corn. He has
tly been a prize-winner at the
fair, and his latest venture,
o confirm the old boast, that
Elward is the garden county of
o and is not losing ground.
arm on which this corn was
is now advertised for sale in
XPRESS as the owner wishes to
from active farm life.
e was born Feb. 23rd, to Mr.
rs. W. B. Lane, a son. Mrs.
is a daughter of Mr. William
Cressy, and is at present with

AFTER THE GRIP COMES CATARRH.



LIKE A TERRIBLE CYCLONE grip
bacillus has passed over our coun-
try, from the Atlantic to the Pacific,
leaving behind it a dark cloud of an-
guish and despair.

Catarrh follows grip as effect follows
cause.

A multitude of catarrh victims will
spring up in the trail of the awful epi-
demic of grip that has just passed over
our fair country.

The hope to these people is Peruna.

Most people know this already.

Everyone who has had the least touch
of grip, should not fail to take a course
of treatment with Peruna.

Peruna eradicates every vestige of the
disease and leaves the system in a nor-
mal condition.

Hon. Joseph B. Crowley, Congressman
from Illinois, writes from the National
Hotel, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"After giving Peruna a fair trial I can
cheerfully recommend your remedy to
anyone suffering with coughs, colds, la
grippe and all catarrhal complaints."—
J. B. Crowley.

Hon. George H. White, Congressman
from North Carolina, writes:

"I am more than satisfied with Peru-
na, and find it to be an excellent remedy
for the grip and catarrh. I have used it
in my family, and they all join me in
recommending it as an excellent rem-
edy."—George H. White.

Hon. J. P. Megrew, Superintendent U.
S. Capital Police Force, of Washington,
D. C., says:

"Having suffered from the grip, I was
induced by a friend to use your Peruna.

Peruna can be obtained for sale at
cured at all up-to-date drug stores and
Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

I also used it for my catarrh, and I can
now cheerfully recommend your remedy
to anyone who is suffering from the grip
and catarrh"—J. P. Megrew.

Miss Anna Russell, Past Worthy Coun-
sellor, Loyd Mystic Legion, 293 Endicott
Building, St. Paul, Minn., writes:

"For years I have unfortunately found
my system in a peculiarly receptive con-
dition for catarrh when I was exposed
in any way to inclement weather. At
those times I would be severely afflicted
with la grippe and its unpleasant con-
sequences.

"Now for the past year and a half I
have used Peruna in such cases and have
found that it not only cures me quickly,
but it also cleanses my blood and ren-
ders me less liable to catch cold. It is
the finest preventative of colds that I
know of and a very superior tonic."—
Anna Russell.

Miss Emily Milburne, President of the
Westside Young Woman's Club, No. 132
West Congress street, Chicago, Ill.,
writes of several members of the club of
which she is president, who have had
the Grip and have been quickly restored
to health by Peruna.

Mr. Nicolas F. Rossiter, of 463 Nor-
wood avenue, Cleveland, O., had a severe
attack of the Grip, was very sick and
under the physician's care. He, like
many others, passed the acute stage but
did not receive strength. Peruna not
only quickly restored him to his former
health, but to much better health than
he has had for years. He gives Peruna
all the praise.

Hon. Max J. Porges, Alderman of the
Eight District, residing at 36 Rivington
bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada.
upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases,
U. S. A.

street, New York, suffered with the Grip.
two bottles of Peruna cured him. He
also writes that he knows a large num-
ber of people who have been cured of
the Grip by Peruna.

Hon. Charles W. Calkin, Alderman of
the Seventh Assembly District of the
Borough of Manhattan, residing at 15
Eighth avenue, New York, writes that
he was laid up several days with the
Grip. On the fifth day he was advised to
try Peruna. He did so and found him-
self better within twenty-four hours.
This remedy soon restored him to his
usual vigorous health.

Mr. Martin Edwards, President of the
County Clare Men's Benefit Society, 322
West Forty-Ninth street, New York,
writes that he was cured of the Grip by
a short course of treatment with Peruna.

Miss Blanche Dumont, President of
the Athlona Club, 410 Aldrich avenue
North, Camden Place, Minneapolis,
Minn., says she was cured of the Grip.
Nothing helped her until she tried Pe-
runa. Felt better next day after begin-
ning its use. Was able to be out of bed
the third day. She also tells of others
who were cured by Peruna.

**La Grippe is epidemic catarrh. Pe-
runa cures catarrh, hence Peruna is a
specific for la grippe.**

If you do not derive prompt and satis-
factory results from the use of Peruna,
write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a
full statement of your case and he will
be pleased to give you his valuable ad-
vice gratis.

Address: Dr. Hartman, President of
The Hartman Foundation, Catarrhs,
Ohio.

"The Ills of Life," which can be se-
upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases,
U. S. A.

our generally very successful local
M.D. Mr. Shangraw has also gone to
Kingston to consult some specialist or
other medical practitioner with regard
to his ailment. Our school has, for
this reason, been already closed for
three weeks, and until further reports
are heard from him no other teacher

ing a few days at Mr. W. Chapman's.
Miss Ethel Scott, of Toronto, is
visiting her grandparents, Mr. and
Mrs. Wm. Chapman.

Mr. Percy Stover has returned to his
home at Deseronto.

Mr. John Clement, of Mill Haven,
visited at his daughter's, Mrs.

Mark Twain once told to a party of
friends the following story on himself:

On one occasion when he started on
a trip down the Mississippi river on a
flatboat he was advised never to
answer the questions asked by rivermen
on other boats and never to bandy
words with them, as he would be sure

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was born Feb. 23rd, to Mr. s. W. B. Lane, a son. Mrs. s. a daughter of Mr. William Cressy, and is at present with er, Mrs. Lea Albro, Oswego, ne is a son of Mrs. Lane, e, and grandson of Mr. Huff. Mr. Lane is at present teaching iversity in Virginia. He holds ee of Master of Arts. Con- sions to the happy young

IEN YOU CHURN

rich pure cream for butter, why ur work by using a common and utter color?

RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR"

ter the natural golden June shade other color can produce, and never om the butter. Do not use a vile e. At all times insist upon having that makes prize butter. Sold by

DENBIGH.

Too late for last week's issue. ave now for about a week. ery fine weather. The snow is down some, but the roads are y good as the sleighs are begin- cut off badly.

(Rev.) P. Besig, who, with her has been enjoying a couple of visiting at Rev. and Mrs. G. usch's, Eganville, has returned) Denbigh again, considerably ed in health.

Stein, sr., and Thos. Ferguson, th were very sick, are improv- ly and their complete recovery dently expected.

ey Perry, who is still suffering broken leg, which for some time alarmingly slow progress to- healing, has also begun to and is now able, with some ace, to move about a little.

ard Fritsch, who has been ill dually getting worse for some as gone to the Kingston general l for treatment.

Shangraw, the popular teacher village school, is suffering from singular disease of his toes, so far has baffled the skill of

heumatism

her disease makes one feel so old. fens the joints, produces lameness, kes every motion painful. sometimes so bad as wholly to dis- it should never be neglected.

McDonald, Trenton, Ont., had it severe attack of the grip; Mrs. Turner, Bolivar, Mo., had it so y she could not lift anything and rarely get up or down stairs; W. ard, Sandy Hook, Conn., was laid b it, was cold even in July, and d dress himself.

rding to testimonials voluntarily these sufferers were permanently l, as others have been, by

od's Sarsaparilla

corrects the acidity of the blood ch rheumatism depends and builds whole system.

PILLS cure constipation. Price 25 cents.

Peruna can be obtained for \$1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. "The Ills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio. U. S. A.

our generally very successful local M.D. Mr. Shangraw has also gone to Kingston to consult some specialist or other medical practitioner with regard to his ailment. Our school has, for this reason, been already closed for three weeks, and until further reports are heard from him no other teacher will be engaged. His many friends sincerely hope that he will be able to resume his duties again before long.

James Irvine has received word that one of his daughters, residing at Carleton Place, is very low and has gone to see her.

Erdman Marquardt made a business trip to Renfrew and Miss Emma Marquardt made use of so favorable an opportunity to visit her sisters, three of whom are now residing at that place.

Paul Stein made a short and quick business trip to Napanee.

John S. Lane is busy hauling brick from Kaladar Station for his new dwelling house.

Twitchy Muscles and Sleeplessness.—The hopeless heart sickness that settles on a man or woman whose nerves are shattered by disease can best be pictured in contrast with a patient who has been in the "depths" and has been dragged from them by South American Nerve. George Webster, of Forest, Ont., says: "I owe my life to it. Everything else failed to cure." Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—44

PARROTT'S BAY.

Rev. Mr. Spence filled the pulpit in the Methodist church, on Sunday morning.

Mr. Schuyler Smith, while returning home from Kingston on Saturday, his horse took fright at a street car and upset him. The horse got away and ran about two miles before being caught. No serious results.

Farmers are busy drawing logs to Mr. Fairfield's sawmill.

We were sorry to learn of the death of Mr. Charlie Chapman, who died at Rochester, February the 15th. His funeral took place at his father's, Mr. Wm. Chapman, of this place, last Thursday.

The school is progressing nicely under the management of Mr. Patterson.

Mr. J. Craig started for Vermont on Saturday evening, February 15th, where he has a situation on the railroad.

Mr. Earl Smith has recovered from his recent illness.

Mrs. Charles Davison has returned home to Kingston, after visiting relatives in our neighborhood.

Mr. Charlie Ewing is in the General Hospital for treatment.

A concert was held in Beaulah church on Thursday evening. A large number attended.

Mr. Bert Clement bought a valuable cow of Mr. Will Waller.

The assessor has been making his annual call in our neighborhood.

Mr. Manson Smith has been drawing hay to Kingston.

A few from here attended the funeral of Mrs. John Presley, which took place at her home in Deseronto, on Monday.

Mrs. Manson Smith and Mrs. Nicholson are on the sick list.

Mrs. Samuel Smith has returned home, after spending two weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Davison, in Kingston.

Mr. T. Chapman and wife, Brockville, have returned home, after spend-

ing a few days at Mr. W. Chapman's. Miss Ethel Scott, of Toronto, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Chapman.

Mr. Percy Stover has returned to his home at Deseronto.

Mr. John Clement, of Mill Haven, visited at his daughter's, Mrs. Schuyler Smith's, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hinton and daughter, Gertie, are visiting at Mr. George Fleming's for a few days.

Mr. Chas. Ewing spent Friday evening at Miss Hannah Bell's.

Mr. Manson Smith was at Bath on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Miller are spending a few days at Deseronto.

Mr. Gritskill and family were visiting at Mr. John Purd's, Collins Bay, on Thursday.

March is a Favorite Month for Home Dyeing.

In all well regulated homes in city or country, the work of home dyeing is largely done in March. The dresses, skirts, capes, jackets, blouses and other articles of wearing apparel used and worn a year ago, but now dingy and faded, will be brought out, carefully looked over and re-dyed with some new and stylish color for this season's wear.

With such aids as the popular Diamond Dyes, it is folly to spend money for new materials and garments. The Diamond Dyes always make old and faded things look as good as new. The best as well as the humblest families use the Diamond Dyes successfully and profitably every spring.

Have you decided to make up a pretty and stylish mat or rug from your rags and waste materials? There is a pleasure in being able to point to your own homemade mats and rugs. Send your address to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P.Q., and you will receive sheets of designs for your inspection.

Thought He Was Mad.

The late Count de Lesseps was traveling on one occasion in a French railway train in a compartment with two commercial travelers.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said one of them, fancying that he belonged to their fraternity, "are you not a traveler?"

"Certainly I am," said the count.

"We thought so! What is your line?"

"Isthmuses."

"Wh-wh-what," asked the puzzled commercial—"what are they?"

"I am introducing ship canals," said De Lesseps gravely.

The commercial travelers feared that they had fallen in with a lunatic and were making preparations to escape when the count handed them his card and put them at their ease.

A BIG HANDICAP.

A man with a lame back does not feel much like working and you cannot blame him. Jeremiah Redden, carpenter, No. 7 Cowdy St., Kingston, Ont., suffered with rheumatism in his back (lumbago) for two years. Five bottles of Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure completely cured him. This great blood purifier is put up in bottles containing ten days treatment. Price 50 cents at all drug stores or Dr. Hall Medicine Co., Kingston.

Eight District, residing at 36 Rivington (Chas. bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. "The Ills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases. U. S. A.

Mark Twain once told to a party of friends the following story on himself:

On one occasion when he started on a trip down the Mississippi river on a flatboat he was advised never to answer the questions asked by rivermen on other boats and never to bandy words with them, as he would be sure always to come out second best. He followed the advice religiously for a time, but one day he thought he saw a chance to get the better of a riverman who called out:

"Hey, thar, what yer loaded with?"

"Jackasses. Don't you want to come aboard?" yelled back Twain.

"That's what I reckoned, seein' as how they let their biggest donkey hev ther run of the deck!" came back. Twain made a dive below as all the rivermen in the neighborhood set up a derisive laugh at his expense.

A Lucky Bargain.

It is said that a foreman stereotyper in a London printing works has had a curious windfall. Going to a sale of musical instruments, he purchased an old harpsichord for 20 shillings, because, having a hobby for fretwork, he fancied the wood of the front panel. When he got his purchase home, he dissected it. He then discovered that the harpsichord had a double back, and presently between the boards he found very old Bank of England notes the total face value of which amounted to £30,000.



Not New.

Don't think our Vapo-Cresolene is something new, for it isn't. For more than twenty years it has been extensively used for all forms of bronchial and throat trouble. Mrs. Ballington Booth said of it, years ago, that "No family where there are young children should be without Vapo-Cresolene." You breathe-in the vapor, it goes all through the bronchial tubes, soothing, healing, curing. It's pleasant, safe, economical.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Vapo-Cresolene complete, 87.5¢ extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 130 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A. Recommended and sold by A. W. Grange & Bro. Druggists, Napanee.

PATENTS

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Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you free our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. Rejected applications have often been successfully prosecuted by us. We conduct our equipped offices in Montreal and Washington, this qualifies us to promptly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents as broad as the invention. Highest references furnished.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE ONTARIO HOUSE.

NEW GRANTS.

Forty thousand dollars will be voted to meet the cost of taking the referendum. Another item is that of \$2,000 to meet the cost of sending a chemist to Europe to study new methods of sewage disposal as requested by Galt, Berlin, Stratford, and other towns; \$8,000 will be asked for the purchase of a site at Guelph for the new domestic science buildings, endowed by Sir William Macdonald.

TEMISCAMINGUE RAILWAY.

In moving the second reading of his bill for the construction by the Government of the Temiscamingue and Northern Ontario Railway, Hon. Mr. Latchford dilated on the fine resources in agricultural land, spruce, and pine, and on the wonderful scenery which characterized the district of Temiscamingue. This only suitable southern terminus for the road was at North Bay. Mattawa was unsuitable, because the country north of that point was so difficult that the road could not be built except at enormous cost, and such a line would be paralleled for a distance of 40 miles by a line on the Quebec side of the river. Moreover, North Bay had superior advantages as a distributing point. It had connections with Western, Central, and Southern Ontario, and with Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing.

The bill was read a second time.

JURORS' EXPENSES.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Jurors' Act, the main provision of which is that the sessions may follow on the assizes, so that the same jurors may dispose of the business of both courts as if it were one court. This combination could be effected by the passing of a resolution by the jurors' selectors. The Attorney-General described at some length the machinery for notifying jurors not to attend when there was no business requiring them.

The bill passed its second reading.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

The Minister of Agriculture moved the second reading of his bill to amend the San Jose Scale Act.

Dr. Jessop (Lincoln) congratulated the Minister of Agriculture on the bill, as it was on the lines advocated by him (Dr. Jessop) four years ago. When he proposed then that the inspector be appointed by the municipality, the idea was scoffed at. He pointed out that \$100,000 had been spent in efforts to eradicate the scale, and yet the pest was more pronounced than ever.

The bill was given its second reading.

FOUR NEW SEATS.

Under the Attorney-General's bill New Ontario is to have seven representatives in the Legislature, four more than at present.

West Algoma is sub-divided into two electoral districts—"Fort William and Lake of the Woods" and "Fort Arthur and Rainy River."

East Algoma is cut up into three electoral districts—"Sault Ste. Marie," "Manitoulin," and "Algoma."

Nipissing is divided into three electoral districts—"East Nipissing" and "West Nipissing." Three townships along the Ottawa River will be transferred from North Renfrew to East Nipissing, and several townships south of Algonquin Park, now part of Nipissing, are attached to North Hastings.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Hill moved the second reading of his bill providing that a voluntary school, upon making request, should be affiliated to Government in-

move it on the petition of a certain number of those whose crops were affected, compensation to be given by the province where any actual loss was entailed. The members of the committee were positive that the loss would amount to very little. The barberry shrub is purely ornamental, and is usually cultivated to serve as hedges and fences.

HIGH SCHOOLS ACT.

The Legislature's Committee on the High Schools Act decided on a number of amendments. The first provides that in the case of counties having pupils in attendance at a High School in an adjacent county that county shall pay for their maintenance to the board of the school at which they attend. At present this is permissive; the amendment makes it compulsory. Another allows county councils to make an additional grant for the maintenance of one school without making the same to all others in the county. The object is to allow aid to be given to weak schools. The committee also decided, without the clause being drafted, that in case of towns separated from counties, the towns so separated must contribute to the fund for maintenance of the High Schools within the county; in other words, a deduction will be made from the High School grant given them. At present these towns escape their share in this expense.

ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE.

The formal address of the Legislature to Prince Henry of Germany was submitted to the House and unanimously adopted.

The Premier announced that the following deputation had been chosen to present it—Hon. Mr. Harcourt, and Messrs. Breithaupt, Gross, Bowman, Matheson, Kribs, and Carscallen. By request of Mr. Matheson his name was replaced by Mr. Eilber's. The text of the address is as follows: To His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia:—

May it please your Royal Highness: We, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness for the purpose of presenting to you the congratulations of the Legislative assembly on the occasion of your visit to this province.

We hail with joy the presence on our soil of so distinguished a descendant of our late beloved Queen, and we assure your Royal Highness that in no part of the British Empire are the cordial relations which exist between the various branches of the Teutonic races regarded with more satisfaction than they are in Canada.

We have in this province many thousands of citizens who regard with praiseworthy affection the German Empire as their Fatherland, and we have pleasure in assuring your Royal Highness that they exemplify in this comparatively new country those virtues of frugality, industry, and respect for law which are characteristic of the race to which they belong.

As Canadians, irrespective of nationality, your Royal Highness will be pleased to know that we rejoice in the achievements of German leadership in science and research; that we appreciate those elements of national character to which the German Empire owes in a large measure its material prosperity, and we are glad to believe that the influence of the empire in the councils of the nations tends to the advancement of the highest civilization and the liberty of the human race.

We regret that your Royal Highness' official arrangements will not allow you to make an extended tour of this country. We trust, however, that another occasion may be found for becoming acquainted with the national resources and political insti-

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

WHAT OUR LAWMAKERS ARE DOING AT OTTAWA.

REQUEST FOR PAPERS.

Mr. Bourassa, speaking in French, moved for a return of all papers and correspondence relating to the granting of commissions to Canadian officers in the British army. Mr. Bourassa argued at some length to demonstrate his right to have the papers brought down, and also traversed the question of Ministerial responsibility, arguing that the Governor-General had no authority to perform any act without the advice of his Ministers. He could not act as the puppet of Downing street.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking in English, said there was no objection to bringing down the papers, particularly as Mr. Bourassa would find from them he was mistaken in some of the hard things he had said about the Government.

Mr. Monk, speaking in French, severely criticized Mr. Bourassa for posing as the defender of rights which he sought to make out no one else stood up for. Mr. Bourassa would be laughed at in the English House if he indulged in such declamation on a mere motion for papers, and he showed ignorance of the principles of English constitutional government.

The motion carried.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Replying to Mr. Holmes, Mr. Sutherland stated that the name of the Merritton Paper Company does not appear on the records of the Department of Railways and Canals as lessee, assignee or sub-lessee of any water-power in the Welland Canal.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, replying to Mr. Blain, said that the binder twine unsold on June 30, 1901, was sold by tender, after advertisement in newspapers and circulars to previous customers. S. G. Dickenson purchased one ton sisal at \$6 per hundred, and Henderson Black the balance at \$4.80 for sisal and \$5.10 for mixed twine.

Mr. Fitzpatrick intimated to Mr. La Riviere that the petition of the bar of Manitoba, that one Judge from that Province be appointed to the Supreme Court bench, had been received, but that it was not the present intention to amend the Supreme Court act in order to comply with the request.

Mr. Sutherland, in reply to a question by Mr. Ward, said that no action had been taken since last session regarding the continuation of the Trent Valley Canal from Rice Lake to Lake Ontario, and no decision has been arrived at regarding the adoption of the Trent River or Port Hope route respectively.

Mr. Fitzpatrick informed Mr. Ward that Mr. R. J. Eilbeck, Sheriff of the Yukon Territory, was on leave of absence, but neither to his knowledge or that of the Minister of the Interior had he been in West Durham during the recent election.

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.

Mr. Kemp was told by Mr. Mulock that for the six months ending 30th June last, the weight of mail sent by Canadian ports was 30,415 tons, and by the United States 209,659 tons. The cost of carriage of the mail sent to Great Britain for these months was \$7,118 for territorial transportation, and \$24,828.97 for maritime transportation. The cost of that sent to France was \$265.98 for territorial transportation, and \$614.19 for maritime transportation. The Government has no record regarding the cost of mail matter sent to Canada from trans-Atlantic ports.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

Mr. Clarke was informed by Mr.

RAILWAY BILLS.

The bill respecting the Canadian Southern Railway Company read a second time and referred to the Railway Committee, so also the bill respecting the Orford Main Railway Co.

The following bills were introduced.—

Respecting the Canada and Managan Bridge and Tunnel Company. Mr. Cowan.

Respecting the River St. Lawrence Railway, Bridge, and Tunnel. Mr. Ingram.

Respecting the Manitoba North-Western Railway Co.—Douglas.

SIMPLIFY INCORPORATION.

The Secretary of State is preparing a bill to simplify the method companies obtaining incorporation. At present those making application for letters patent have to give weeks' notice in the Canada Gazette which practically no one sees. Intention is to do away with publication of this notice, and permit the applicants to get incorporation on making application the State Department, which in turn will place the matter before Governor-General-in-Council. will greatly facilitate the work granting incorporation to panies.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Mr. Calvert introduced a bill respecting the Port Dover, Brant, Berlin and Goderich Railway Company, and to change its name to Grand Valley Traction Company.

TELEPHONE BILL.

Mr. Maclean rose to move the second reading of his bill respecting telephone companies.

The Premier asked that the bill be allowed to stand, as the Minister of Justice would introduce a measure of a similar character.

DOMINION NOTES.

Dr. Sproule was told by Mr. Irving that in 1901, there were in circulation 2,760,000 one-dollar Dominion notes, 1,616,000 two-dollar notes, 816,000 four-dollar notes.

SAMPLE MATTER.

Mr. Brock learned from Mr. Mulock that no record is kept of letter sent into Canada by sample. No postage is collected on such letter by this Government, all charges being levied in the country which it is sent, unless the amount of prepaid postage happens to be insufficient. It was impossible to any estimate of the cost of carriage and handling of such mail matter.

ANGLO-GERMAN TREATY.

Mr. Kemp was informed by Richard Cartwright that the date of the last Anglo-German treaty was May 30, 1865. This was denied and there exists at present no commercial treaty between two countries, but England and colonies, with the exception of Canada and the Barbadoes, gain the benefit of the most favored nation treatment.

LONDON'S DEATH RATE.

Alarming Condition of Affairs in the Metropolis.

A despatch from London says it is a striking fact that the death rate in London for the last weeks has been higher than the Glasgow, Crewe, and other towns where no sanitary conditions supposed to prevail. This is alarming, in view of the generally healthy character of the metropolis. The influenza and contagious diseases are very prevalent, and there is a great increase in cases of pneumonia, to say nothing of smallpox, continues, with some slight abatement. In view of this fact, activity of anti-medical cranks, the anti-vaccinationists, causes irritation, and it seems likely something will be done to

Part of the bill providing that a voluntary school, upon making request, should be entitled to Government inspection when the teachers were certificated and authorized text-books were used, the inspection fee to be paid by the school.

The Minister of Education said the adoption of the bill would be a retrograde movement; it would be going back to sectarianism and denominationalism in school matters and would be a policy of segregation. There was no request for it except from a few estimable citizens taking up a cause from which other men were receding day by day. The movement was gaining no ground; there was only a single school, with 10 or 12 scholars, out of a school population of half a million. The logical conclusion of the bill would be State aid for these schools. It was the thin edge of the wedge.

Mr. Hill yielded to his leader, and did not press the bill, which was declared lost on a division.

NO PRINTING BUREAU.
Mr. Krills' bill to establish a Government Printing Bureau was declared out of order by the Speaker. It was a measure affecting the revenue, and had to emanate from the Government, and be recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor.

TO AMEND THE ELECTION ACT.
Mr. Matheson (South Lanark) introduced a bill to amend the election act by making the time for protesting an election a certain number of days after the election, instead of depending on the date of gazetting the return.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.
Mr. Patullo (North Oxford) moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Electric Railway Act by providing for the regulation of rates when the gross receipts of such companies, less working expenses, exceeded ten per cent. of the paid-up stock. He spoke of the growing importance of electric railways, and said that the provisions of the general act had failed to secure a proper regulation of rates.

The bill was given its second reading on the understanding that some of its provisions were to be incorporated in the Government's measure to be introduced shortly.

BARBERRY SHRUB.
Hon. Chas. Drury and Joseph Goodfellow, of Barrie; Matthew Ferris, of Bradford; Joseph Todd, of Gifford; and John Warnica, of Paisleywick, all practical farmers in Simcoe County, before the Agricultural Committee, told of specific instances in which the barberry shrub had infected grain with rust at long distances and over wide areas, and the removal of the plant had banished the rust. Prof. Lohead, of the Ontario Agricultural College, spoke from a scientific standpoint, affirming that the barberry was a source of wheat rust, though not the only cause, as rust existed in localities where no barberry could be found.

The Minister of Agriculture announced himself as converted to the belief that the shrub was dangerous and said he had already drafted a bill. It would have to be amended, but the chief provision would be that the sale and cultivation of the shrub should be prohibited; that a person in any city, town, or incorporated village growing the plant on his premises should be required to re-

erish in science and research; that we appreciate those elements of national character to which the German Empire owes in a large measure its material prosperity, and we are glad to believe that the influence of the empire in the councils of the nations tends to the advancement of the highest civilization and the liberty of the human race.

We regret that your Royal Highness' official arrangements will not allow you to make an extended tour of this country. We trust, however, that another occasion may be found for becoming acquainted with the national resources and political institutions of a country to which we will be glad to welcome your fellow subjects who for any reason might wish to make Canada their future home.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

TRIBUTES TO THE PRINCE.
The Premier added that it was a matter of regret that the Prince would not have the opportunity of seeing more of this country, where so many of his fellow-countrymen were settled, and where they were so prosperous, illustrating that citizenship of the highest order was compatible with national descent of every kind. Referring to the German citizens in Canada, the Premier said that few were dependent upon their neighbors and fewer, perhaps, than any other race were in a condition of helplessness.

Mr. Whitney said he joined heartily in expressing the sentiments of welcome for the Royal visitor. It was not only their duty, but it was also a pleasure to receive a visitor who was a near relative of the reigning house in Great Britain. "We also agree that it is only right and proper when the opportunity offers to express our admiration of the qualities of the German people, who compose a very appreciable portion of our young nationality, and who in the past distinguished themselves in showing that they possessed all the necessary qualities for good citizenship in any country in the present day."

Mr. Breithaupt (North Waterloo) regretted that the Prince had not time to visit Berlin, as he would be shown as progressive and wide-awake a town and county as there was in the Dominion. He would also see a bronze statue of his grandfather, Kaiser Wilhelm. He would find the German community contented and prosperous, and there was room for more of them if they did not get prohibition too soon. (Laughter.)

FRENCH PREMIER.
Severely Cut and Bruised in Carriage Accident.
A despatch from Paris says:—While Prime Minister Waldeck-Rousseau and his nephew were returning to their home on Friday night from a press banquet a tram car collided with the carriage. The carriage was overturned and both occupants were severely cut and bruised. Surgeons found that the Prime Minister had a bad scalp wound and his shoulder and face bruised. His hands were cut by the broken carriage windows.

BOERS CAPTURE CONVOY.
Was Escorted by Yeomanry and Fusiliers.
A despatch to the War Office from Lord Kitchener says:—"A convoy of empty waggons was attacked and captured by the Boers, southwest of Klerksdorp, Transvaal Colony, February 24. The escort consisted of a force of the Imperial Yeomanry, three companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers, and two guns. The fighting was severe, but have no further details."

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RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.
Mr. Clarke was informed by Mr. Sutherland that \$1,895,747 was paid in railway subsidies on 30th June, 1901. The amount was distributed thus:—Quebec Bridge Co., \$167,430; Canadian Northern, \$939,891; Atlantic and Lake Superior, \$11,800; Montreal and Province line, \$58,560; York and Carleton, \$18,336; Thousand Islands, \$5,440; C.P.R., Pipestone branch, \$67,200; Crow's Nest Pass, \$22,946; Inverness and Richmond, \$36,800; Algoma Central, \$240,624; Lake Erie and Detroit River, \$137,170; Atlantic and North-West, annual subsidy, \$186,600.

In reply to a question by Mr. Clancy, Mr. Fisher said that the item of \$66,000 voted for the Glasgow Exhibition last session would, he believed, be sufficient to cover all expenditure connected with the Exhibition. In regard to the Buffalo Exhibition, however, he expected to have to bring down a supplementary vote in augmentation of the \$50,000 voted last session.

During the discussion Mr. Fisher announced amid applause that he had been authorized by Council to accept the invitation which had been extended by the authorities of the St. Louis Exhibition for Canada to participate in that Exhibition, which will take place in 1903.

SAN JOSE SCALE.
Mr. Clancy asked what was being done to stamp out the San Jose scale. He was sorry to hear that the Ontario Government had suspended its efforts to prevent the spread of the scale, and he had heard that it now affected forest trees.

Mr. Fisher said that the scale prevailed chiefly in Ontario. The department had nothing to do with stamping it out, but had endeavored to explain to the public what measures should be taken in this respect.

DISEASE AMONG IMMIGRANTS.
Mr. E. F. Clarke brought up the report of the United States Bureau of Immigration, to the effect that diseased immigrants gain an entry into the United States through Canada. He asked for some information upon the matter. Mr. Fisher, in reply, said that the diseases referred to were not quarantinable. The quarantine laws were more closely enforced in Canada than in the United States. The disease in the persons in question, however, passed the United States quarantine, and were afterwards rejected by the United States Immigration Bureau. Mr. Ross (South Ontario) feared that a great deal of the smallpox came into Canada from the United States, and suggested that it might be advisable to place a still larger sum in the estimates, in order to protect the Dominion from that terrible scourge by maintaining a constant and close quarantine at Sarnia, Windsor and Niagara. Mr. Fisher replied that officers were stationed at those points when necessary. Mr. R. F. Sutherland (Essex) said the municipalities of Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich were about to apply to the Government to establish a quarantine station at one of those points. These municipalities had been put to considerable expense in dealing with smallpox cases which had been brought across the border.

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Widely circulated pamphlets lately sent through the mail to all families in which a birth had been advertised, urging that the infant be left unvaccinated on ground that vaccination causes cancer.

PREFERENTIAL DUTIES.
Hicks-Beach Says Subject Will be Ventilated.

A despatch from London says: Replying in the House of Commons on Monday to a question regarding the commercial relations of the empire, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said it was proposed to discuss the whole subject of preferential duties when the representatives of the governing colonies assembled in London at the time of King Edward's coronation.

KRUGER HEARS FROM BOER.
The Boer Government to Continue Hostilities.

A despatch from London says: The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says, in a despatch that Mr. Kruger has received a report from General Botha affirming the Boer Government to the full, terminated to continue hostilities, outlining the proposed midsummer campaign.

CANADA AT END OF TETHER.
No More Concessions to United States.

A despatch from London says: It is stated that important communications are passing between Imperial and the Canadian Governments regarding the Alaskan boundary. It is declared that Canadian Ministers plainly told Mr. Chamberlain that Canada had got to the end of their tether in the matter of concessions to the United States. The London correspondent of the pro-Boer Manchester Guardian a gloss of its own. It says, though Canada had on many occasions not received justice Sir W. Laurier thought it possible to serve friendly relations with the States, but it required the exercise of patience. "This is true," says the Guardian, "but Canadians are beginning to see that the patience required is more with the Boer Government, which, despite its avowed Imperialism, is always obliging ready to sacrifice colonial interests to an importunate foreign policy like the United States. Canada understand the ways of America and can drive a hard bargain as they can, if left to themselves."

ESCAPING BOER SHOT.
Sentry at St. Helena Shoots Prisoner Dead.

A despatch from St. Helena says:—A Boer prisoner, in attempting to escape from Deadwood Camp Thursday evening, was shot by a sentry of the Wiltshire Regiment, bullet lodging in the chest. The prisoner died on the following

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NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Winnipeg is to have a fine new C.P.R. depot.

An effort is being made to start a carpet factory at St. Thomas.

Winnipeg City Council has decided to secure legislation for Sunday car privileges.

The proposed car shops in Mont- real will turn out 20,000 to 25,000 cars a year and 100 to 150 locomotives.

Firemen, engineers and conductors of the Canada Atlantic Railway are undergoing eye tests to make sure they can distinguish the color of signal lights.

The Montreal Street Railway Com- pany will issue \$1,500,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds for payment on the Park and Island Road.

Mr. E. F. Clarke will inquire in the House of Commons, Ottawa, if Cor- onation day, June 20, will be made a public holiday in Canada.

Mr. E. W. Cleverley, former book- keeper for Messrs. Hendrie & Co., has returned to Hamilton. He says the amount of his shortage was not as large as \$1,750, as stated.

The Winnipeg Committee has re- jected both designs of Sculptor Ham- iltion McCarthy and M. Hebert for the memorial statue to Queen Vic- toria. They will ask Alfred Gilbert, of London, Eng., to submit designs.

FOREIGN.

A mountain of arsenic has been discovered fifty miles from Tacoma, Wash.

New South Wales is experiencing its seventh consecutive year of con- tinuous drought.

Major-General Hutton says Aus- tralia will soon be able to place in the field a trained force of 20,000 mounted men.

Among the colossal schemes which Americans have endeavored to push in Russia is one for taking up and reorganizing the entire traffic of the River Volga.

The reason that Cape Colony has placed its order for cattle trucks with a Hungarian company was be- cause the English tender was 46 per cent. higher than the Hungarian one, and there is about the same difference in the tender for wagons.

The Hamburg-American Line Steamship Company is about to de- clare a dividend of six per cent.

Every dog brought into England is, under the new regulation, to be isolated at a home for six months.

Rev. Dr. Edward Robie, of Green- land, N.H., has just completed a fifty years' pastorate of the Congre- gational church.

A Paris servants' registry has been fined \$100 for carelessly recommend- ing a domestic who was a notorious thief.

London is to supersede the "bus" by a horseless carriage to hold 36 passengers and with a speed of 15 miles.

M. Omanoff, the engineer in charge of the electric mono railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, says the trains will make 200 miles an hour.

Because a seven-year-old boy lost both feet in an accident on the Me- tropolitan railway of New York, the Supreme Court gave him \$30,000 damages.

The Buffalo express, on the Penn- sylvania Railroad, made a record- breaking run Wednesday night, doing 105 miles, from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, in 102 minutes.

BOY ESCAPED

CENSUS OF RELIGIONS.

According to the Final Returns Issued at Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A census bulletin dealing with the re- ligions of the people of Canada by provinces and Territories has been is- sued. The number of specified e- nominations and sects is 142, em- bracing a population of 5,326,716. But, besides these, there are 80 other sects, represented by one or two individuals each in a Province or Territory, and numbering in all 149. The rest of the population (44,186) is classed as unspecified, more than half of them being in the unorganiz- ed Territories. The bulletin also pre- sents a table of comparison with the census of 1891, which contains the records of only eighteen specified re- ligions. The totals for Canada of the principal religions, compared with the last census are as follows:

	1901.	1891.
Adventists...	8,064	6,354
Anglicans...	680,346	646,095
Baptists...	292,485	257,449
Brethren...	8,071	11,637
Baptists (free will)...	24,229	45,116
Congregational- lists...	28,283	27,157
Disciples of Christ...	14,872	12,763
Friends (Quak- ers)...	4,087	4,650
Jews...	16,432	6,414
Lutherans...	92,394	63,982
Methodists...	916,862	847,765
Presbyterians...	842,301	755,326
Protestants...	11,607	12,253
Roman Cath- olics...	2,228,997	1,992,017
Salvation Army	10,307	13,949
Tunkers...	1,531	1,274
Unitarians...	1,934	1,777
Universalists...	2,589	3,186
Unspecified...	44,186	89,355
Various sects...	141,474	33,776

Total... 5,371,051 4,833,239

There are 1,579 persons styling themselves agnostics in Canada, of whom 572 are in Ontario; 211 athe- ists of whom 52 are in Ontario; Con- fucians, 5,060, of whom 30 are in Ontario; 78 Desists, of whom 12 are in Ontario; 3 free worshippers, in British Columbia; 1,005 free thinkers of whom 254 are in Ontario; 241 in- fideis, of whom 35 are in Ontario; 47 Mohammedans, of whom 15 are in Ontario; 14,466 pagans, of whom 3,111 are in Ontario.

HEAVY BOER LOSSES.

Further Details of Kitchener's Great Drive

A despatch from London says:— Lord Kitchener reports that the Boer casualties during the recent opera- tions amounted to 819 men killed, wounded and captured. In detail, the Boer losses were fifty men killed, ten men wounded, and 795 unbound- ed men made prisoners. In addition to these Lord Kitchener says that over 150 Boers, killed or wounded, were carried off after the attack on the blockhouse line, Feb- ruary 24. These figures, however, cannot be verified, so they are not included in the total of 819. The New Zealanders, who bore the brunt of the fighting, lost eighteen killed and five officers and ten men wound- ed. Apart from the losses of the New Zealanders, the other British casualties were only one officer killed and four men wounded. The com- bined operations of the columns ter- minated in driving the Boers against the Harrismith and Van Reenen blockhouse line. The River Wilge was held by the Leinster Regiment and Elliott's Mounted Infantry from Harrismith, while the columns forced on the Frankfort and Botha's Pass blockhouse line, and advanced south holding the entire country between the Wilge and the North.

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Mar. 4.—Wheat—The mar- ket is quiet. On call No. 2 red was offered at 73½c either road east and 581 bushels of red was offered at 72½c outside; No. 2 white was offered at 71½c outside, and No. 2 mixed was offered at 78c middle freights. Goose wheat was quiet, and No. 2 was offered at 68½c low freight to New York. Spring wheat was weaker; No. 2 was offered at 71c either road east; Manitoba wheat was steady. No. 1 hard was offered at 86½c en route North Bay, with 85½c bid; it was offered at 83c Owen Sound, with 82½c bid; 88½c was bid for No. 1 hard Sarnia. No. 1 Northern was offered at 82½c Owen Sound, with 81½c bid; 82½c was bid for No. 1 Northern North Bay, with sellers at 83c; No. 2 Northern was offered at 80c en route North Bay, with 79c bid.

Flour—Is easier; cars of 90 per cent. patents are quoted at \$2.85, in buyers' bags, middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4.20 for cars of Hungarian patents, and \$4 for strong bakers' bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Is in fair demand and steady; on call \$17.25 was bid for a car of bran outside. Cars of shorts in bulk are quoted at \$19 middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$22 for cars of shorts and \$20 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is dull; No. 1 sold at 55c, and No. 3 extra at 51½c middle freights; No. 2 is quoted at 53c and No. 3 at 50c middle freights.

Buckwheat—Is quiet; on call 55c was bid low freights to New York.

Rye—Is steady; it was offered at 56c middle freights or east, with 55½c bid.

Oats—Are in fair demand and steady; on call No. 2 white were offered at 40½c on a low freight to New York, with 40½c bid; 40½c was bid in buyers' bags low freights to New York; 42½c was bid for No. 2 white Toronto.

Oatmeal—Is steady; cars of bags are quoted at \$5.25 and brls at \$5.40 on the track Toronto and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas—Are steady; on call a car of No. 2 sold at 79½c outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Offerings continue small, choice dairies in particular being hard to find. Creameries, therefore, are taking their place at present and sell well. Prices are steady. We quote:—

Creamery prints... 22c to 23c
do solids... 21c to 21½c
Dairy lb rolls, choice... 17c to 18c
do large rolls, choice 16½c to 17½c
do tubs... 14c to 14c to 00c
do medium and low... 11c to 12c

Eggs—The market shows signs of recovering from the effects of the egg famine which has prevailed for the last week. To-day offerings were more liberal, enough, in fact, to supply the demand and the high prevail- ing prices. We quote to-day 26c and if receipts continue to increase this price will not hold long.

Potatoes—The market is still quiet, with fair offerings and only a med- are quoted at 62c to 63c. Potatoes out of store are quoted at 75c.

Poultry—The market is steady, with only a fair demand and light offerings. We quote:—Fresh killed turkeys at 11c so 12c, and chickens at 70 to 80c. Frozen turkeys are

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SCAPING BOER SHOT.

y at St. Helena Shoots a Prisoner Dead.

spatch from St. Helena says :— er prisoner, in attempting to from Deadwood Camp on lay evening, was shot by a of the Wiltshire Regiment, the lodging in the chest. The r died on the following day.

with a speed of 15 miles. M. Omanoff, the engineer in charge of the electric mono railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, says the trains will make 200 miles an hour. Because a seven-year-old boy lost both feet in an accident on the Metropolitan railway of New York, the Supreme Court gave him \$30,000 damages. The Buffalo express, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, made a record-breaking run Wednesday night, doing 105 miles, from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, in 102 minutes.

LOTHA ESCAPED.

Was Entrusted to Rear Guard Who Let Him Slip.

A despatch from London says:— It is reported, but the story is not confirmed, that Gen. Louis Botha was recently made prisoner and got away again.

According to the report the affair happened after the capture of Botha's laager near Knapdaar, and the astounding details would not now be known had not a trick been played on the British censor. The tidings came in a private letter from an officer in the field, the letter having been mailed by an intermediary at a free port to avoid the censor's scrutiny and certain mutilation.

When Remington's troops made the night attack at Knapdaar they captured several prisoners and the camp of the Boers. Among the men taken was general Louis Botha, but the British did not recognize him and the other prisoners took care to shield him in every possible manner.

After the pursuit of the fugitives had ended the captured men were divided into groups, and Botha—fortunately for him—was included in the number that was entrusted to the care of the rear guard.

Another force of Boers, hearing of the disaster to the main body, and that their general had been captured, menaced the British command. In the confusion of the expected attack the body of British troops that held Botha as their prisoner permitted a few of the burghers to escape, and among the number was the redoubtable Botha.

JEWS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Number Located There is Said to be 20,000.

A despatch from London says:—A writer of the Jewish World gives the total number of Jews in Africa at 400,000, of whom 20,000 have located in South Africa, where, says the writer the most solid and tangible results have been attained by Jewish pioneers in all branches of development. South Africa, he holds, has been a sunny land where antagonism to the Semitic race is conspicuous by its absence, with the result that the distinctive virtues and transcendent talents of the race have contributed in the widest manner to its prosperity, and its progress has been tremendously enhanced.

AGITATION GROWS SERIOUS.

Italian Strikers Denounce Employ-

ers.

A despatch from Rome says :—The Socialistic agitation is increasing, and strikes are the order of the day. Wednesday 300 meetings were held throughout the country to consider the subject of the employment of women and children in factories. Resolutions denouncing employers were adopted.

The strikers have come into frequent conflict with the troops. Great damage has been done to property, and many people have been arrested. The garrisons in the disturbed districts have been strongly reinforced.

New Zealanders, who bore the brunt of the fighting, lost eighteen killed and five officers and ten men wounded. Apart from the losses of the New Zealanders, the other British casualties were only one officer killed and four men wounded. The combined operations of the columns terminated in driving the Boers against the Harrismith and Van Reenen blockhouse line. The River Wilge was held by the Leinster Regiment and Elliott's Mounted Infantry from Harrismith, while the columns forced on the Frankfort and Botha's Pass blockhouse line, and advanced south holding the entire country between the Wilge and the Natal frontier. On the first night a very severe attempt to break through was made at a point between Rimington's and Byng's columns, and the New Zealanders behaved with great gallantry. The fighting was at close quarters and the Boers, as usual, drove a large herd of cattle in front of them. Two thousand horses, 28,000 head of cattle, 200 wagons, 60,000 sheep, 600 rifles, and 50,000 rounds of ammunition fell into the hands of the British.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

Millions of Pounds of Meat for New Zealand.

A despatch from London says :— The new Imperialism is assuming a very practical aspect. As the outcome of their persistent pressure upon the War Office, aided by Mr. Chamberlain's influence, the Australasian agents-general have been invited to send in colonial tenders for two million pounds' weight of tinned meat, most of which hitherto has come from the United States. The invitation obviously was an afterthought, the wording indicating that the invitation is the same as was sent to other contractors some time ago. On the British side also Imperialism is expressing itself in dollars and cents. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary Foster of the Admiralty, both intimated in the House of Commons last week that the colonial Premiers would be invited at a coronation conference to consider the expediency of colonial contributions to the Imperial navy. The Ministry probably will not attempt to press any scheme on the colonies, but will leave them to suggest whether they will contribute at all, and if so, whether it shall be in cash or in kind, as, for instance, in the formation of colonial naval reserves or colonial squadrons.

RESULTS OF THE DRIVE.

Over 340 Boers Were Put Out of Action.

A despatch from London says :— The total results of the combined operations of the columns in the recent big drive against De Wet are as follows :— Prisoners captured..... 300 Boers killed..... 15 Boers wounded..... 25 Rifles captured..... 151 Rounds of ammunition..... 2,800 Horses..... 864 And a quantity of sheep, cattle, and vehicles taken.

Among the captured was Commandant Besters, who has since died of his wounds at Heilbron Road.

FISH CATCH DECREASED.

A despatch from Ottawa says :— The annual report of the Fisheries Department has been issued, but the figures of the total catch apply only to 1900. The value was \$21,557,639, being a decrease of \$334,067 compared with the previous year. The Ontario product was valued at \$1,334,294, a decrease of \$257,153.

recovering from the effects of the egg famine which has prevailed for the last week. To-day offerings were more liberal, enough, in fact, to supply the demand and the high prevailing prices. We quote to-day 23c and if receipts continue to increase this price will not hold long.

Potatoes—The market is still quiet, with fair offerings and only a meagre are quoted at 62c to 63c. Potatoes out of store are quoted at 75c.

Poultry—The market is steady, with only a fair demand and light offerings. We quote:—Fresh killed turkeys at 11c so 12c, and chickens at 70 to 80c. Frozen turkeys are quoted at 9 to 10c, and chickens at 25c to 50c. Ducks are quoted at 90c to \$1, and geese at 8c to 9c.

Baled Hay—The demand is fair and offerings are only medium. The market is steady. On call at the Board of Trade to-day \$10.50 was bid for No. 1 timothy on track here.

Baled Straw—There is a steady market, with a fair demand and light offerings. On call a car of straw was offered at \$5.50.

PROVISIONS.

Hog products are all in fair demand, but the market is not so strong as it has been. Heavy mess pork is easier, selling at \$21 to \$21.50 the decline being in sympathy with the American market.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$21.50 to \$22; heavy mess, \$21 to \$21.50.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 10c, cases 10½c; breakfast bacon, 11c; hams, 13 to 13½c; rolls, 11c; shoulders 10½c; backs, 14c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard Tierces 11c, tubs, 11½c, and pails 11½c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Mar. 4.—The market receipts were large and had their share to do with the easiness of the market. There were 73 loads received and they included 842 cattle, 155 sheep and lambs, 1,039 hogs, and 28 calves.

We quote: Export cattle, choice, \$4.80 \$5.25 do medium, 3.50 4.80 do cows, per cwt 2.00 3.50 Butchers' cattle, pick'd 4.25 4.50 do choice, 3.65 4.25 do cows, 2.25 2.75 do bulls, 2.50 3.25 Feeders, short-keep, 3.50 4.50 do medium, 3.00 3.50 Stockers, 1000 to 1, 100 lbs., 3.00 3.70 do light, 2.50 3.00 Milch cows, each 35.00 50.00 Sheep, exp. ewes, cwt, 3.50 3.75 Lambs, per cwt, 4.00 5.00 Hogs, choice, per cwt, 6.00 0.00 Hogs, light, per cwt, 5.75 0.00 Hogs, fat, per cwt, 5.75 0.00

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Mar. 4.—Flour quiet and only steady. Wheat, spring firm; No. 1 Northern c.f.f., 79½c; winter dull; No. 2 red, 88½c. Corn, inquiry good; No. 2 yellow, 65½c; No. 3 do, 65c; No. 2 corn, 64½c; No. 3 do, 64c Oats higher; No. 2 white, 48½c; No. 3 do, 47½c; No. 2 mixed 47c; No. 3 do, 46½c. Barley, 66½c to 69c spot. Rye, No. 1 66½c.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London Mar. 4.—Close—Wheat, on passage steadier; cargoes about No. 1 Calif. iron, passage, 30s 3d sellers; iron, prompt, 29s 7½d sellers. Maize, on passage steadier. Wheat—English country markets of yesterday dull. French country markets quiet but steady.

HANGED FOR BURGLARY.

A despatch from Asheville, N.C., says :—Dudley Johnson, white, and Ben Foster, colored, were hanged here on Wednesday for burglary, which is a capital offence in this State.

HOUSEHOLD.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Chicken Pie.—Cook a chicken till it is tender. Line a baking-dish with a rich biscuit crust rolled about a quarter of an inch thick. Lay the meat in the pie, removing the larger bones, and putting small bits of the crust among the small pieces of meat. Season the water in which the chicken was cooked with salt, pepper and butter until it has the right flavor, and dip sufficient of it into the pie to moisten the meat. Considerable will be absorbed by the crust. Dot with bits of butter, put on a top crust rolled half or three-quarters of an inch thick, cutting a vent for the steam to escape, and bake till done in an oven about right for biscuit. Thicken the remainder of the gravy with flour, adding a little butter for richness, and serve with pie. Delicious.

Golden Cream Toast.—Toast four slices of bread a nice brown, butter generously and moisten with hot water. Have ready a white sauce, made of one tablespoonful each of butter and butter stirred together and heated, to which add a cup of rich milk. Take four hard-boiled eggs, chop or cut the whites fine and press the yolks through a coarse sieve. Add the chopped whites to the sauce which should be smooth and rather thick, pour it over the toast, and sprinkle the crumbled yolks of the eggs on top. Serve very hot.

One Egg Cake.—One teacup sugar, one tablespoonful butter; two-thirds cup milk; one egg; two teaspoonfuls baking powder, flour to make a moderately stiff batter; flavor with lemon or vanilla.

Farmers' Fruit Cake.—Soak three cups of dried apples over night in warm water. Chop slightly in the morning and let simmer two hours in two cups of molasses; add one cup sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup sweet milk, two well-beaten eggs, one dessertspoon soda, and flour enough to make a rather stiff batter. Flavor with spice—nutmeg and cinnamon—to taste. This recipe makes two large cakes.

Pork Cake.—One pound of fat salt pork, chopped fine; two cups brown sugar; two cups molasses; two teaspoonfuls cinnamon; one tablespoonful cloves; two nutmegs grated; one pound of raisins, seeded and chopped fine; one teaspoonful of soda. Dissolve the pork in one pint of boiling water. Make the consistency of fruit cake. This recipe also makes two large cakes.

Icing.—The white of one egg. Do not beat, but stir into it with a spoon sufficient confectioner's sugar to make it spread smoothly. If chocolate icing is desired, add half a square of melted chocolate.

Bakers' Molasses Cookies.—Two cups best molasses; one pint butter-milk; one cup shortening; one-half cup sugar; two teaspoonfuls soda; one teaspoonful each ginger and cinnamon. Mix at night, roll out in the morning and cut in squares with a knife. Just before baking wash the top of each cookie with an egg beaten with a tablespoonful of molasses.

Suet Pudding.—One cup molasses; one of sweet milk; one of suet chopped fine (or half a cup of melted butter); one of raisins; half a cup of currants; a half teaspoonful soda; two and a half cups of flour. Mix well and salt and spice to taste. Steam two hours and serve with any good sauce.

of a sheet of heavy gauge metal plated with block tin, securely fastened to a wooden base which cannot warp, and is furnished with a rim and a ring by which to hang it up.

Keep the carbolic acid and other poisons out of the children's reach. But if enterprising little fingers are too much for your caution, remember that vinegar, vinegar, vinegar, is the thing to give internally and to apply it externally. Then follow with lard—warm lard, or olive oil if you have it. Do just the same if a child swallows lye, and do it quick. It will save life every time if the remedy is reasonably speedy in the giving.

Save the round, shallow pieces of cork that fit in the wide-mouthed pickle bottles to use as scourers of fine steel knives. Rub the corks first with sandpaper, to make them perfectly smooth.

CARE OF HAIRBRUSHES.

Hair brushes should be washed once a week, and are soon spoiled unless properly cleaned. The best way is to put a tablespoonful of ammonia in a quart of water, as hot as can be borne comfortably by the hand. The brush should be freed from hairs and dipped, bristles downward in and out of the water until clean. It should be rinsed by dipping in cold water in the same way. Shake well, wipe the back and handle carefully, and put on a window sill to dry in the open air. The back should not be allowed to become damp if it can be avoided. Soap should not be used for washing, as it makes the bristles soft.

TO CURE CROUP.

Wring flannel cloths out of hot water and apply them to the throat, changing them frequently. Make a tent over the crib by means of sheets over a screen or umbrella, then place a small teakettle over an alcohol lamp near the crib and let the child inhale the moist vapor, which may be conducted inside the tent, care being taken that the child does not come close enough to the hot steam to get burnt. If the attack is severe, you may give ten drops of ipecac every fifteen minutes, until vomiting results. It would be best to keep the patient indoors for a day or two after the attack.

AMERICAN CAVIARE.

Its Scarcity and Increased Cost of Late Years.

Away up in the backwoods of Algoma, north of the Rainy River, there is a long, forbidden body of water known as the Lake of the Woods, says an American journal. From this section of the Canadian wilderness comes nearly all the caviare consumed in American markets. It is a Russian caviare to the general public, but it is only a Canadian caviare, bearing a continental label. The caviare is exported to Europe, and only the inferior grades find their way back to this country, the best of it being kept for European epicures. The general and greatly increased favor with which caviare is received has caused a great drain upon the sturgeon fisheries of Europe, and those of Canada and the United States have been called upon to meet the demand.

The Lake of the Woods has a total area of 6,000 square miles and its waters abound with fish, the most important of which is the sturgeon. They are caught mainly for the caviare, though there is a profit in smoking the meat. After the fish is killed it is carefully cleaned and the caviare set aside in tanks. It is then taken and washed repeatedly until it is thoroughly cleaned, after

THE LATE LORD DUFFERIN

ANECDOTE ABOUT OUR FORMER GOVERNOR-GENERAL

What He Said About Canada's Climate.—How He Learned Persian.

T. P. O'Connor's London paper, "Mainly About People," has the following on the late Lord Dufferin:

Those many who were opposed to what was unkindly termed "the breathless benevolence" of Lord Ripon's policy in India used to rejoice in a rhyming jingle on his successor's name, which ran: "And we must get out duffer out, before we get our Dufferin." And certainly the ex-Viceroy of Canada and Ambassador at St. Petersburg was the most perfect man for Calcutta. The natives called him the "pukka sahib," i.e., the perfect gentleman, and Abdurrahman, the Ameer, found in him the ideal solver of the knotty frontier question which took him up to Kabul.

HOW HE LEARNT PERSIAN.

A good linguist, the intricacies of colloquial Persian, the language in which he afterwards conversed with the Ameer, were not quite such a difficulty for Lord Dufferin as they would be for most people, but still they were a difficulty. Lord Dufferin surmounted it in a characteristic way. A month or two before his visit to Afghanistan he spent an hour every morning walking in the gardens of Calcutta with his "munshi," reading a Persian transliteration of "Robinson Crusoe."

THE DIPLOMATIST'S HUMOR.

Lord Dufferin always says the happiest years of his long official life were those spent at Calcutta. He revelled in the sunshine. A friend one day expostulated with him for his reckless exposure of himself to the weather. "Well, you see," said the Viceroy, "they've always sent me to cold places. They sent me as Viceroy to Canada, where one must live two-thirds of the year in buffalo furs. They sent me to St. Petersburg, where one has to hibernate like a bear. So when they ordered me to India, I rubbed my hands and said to myself, 'Now I can hang myself up to dry.'"

HARDLY A COMPLIMENT.

There is a story which Lord Dufferin has always told with gusto against himself. He was returning to Ireland from a diplomatic mission to be married, and his engagement to the beautiful Miss Hamilton had just been announced. He landed one evening on the platform of a small country station near Clonaboye, and hired a jarvey to drive him the four or five miles, but he was so muffled up that the driver failed to recognize him. Presently Lord Dufferin asked, "Any news about here?" "No news," grumpily replied the man, "except that the beautiful Miss Hamilton is going to marry that ugly fellow Dufferin!"

THE CABMAN'S FRIEND.

A thorough Irishman, warm-hearted, generous almost to the verge of lavishness, and unselfish, Lord Dufferin has gone through life with a disregard for economy which often alarmed his friends. A trivial but amusing example of this trait is the following: He was driving once in a hansom with a friend from Hyde Park corner to St. James' street. When they reached the club Lord Dufferin gave the cabman half a crown. "What on earth did you do that for?" asked his astonished friend, "it's only a shilling fare." "Oh! I would never think of giving a cabman less than half a crown, would you?" replied Lord Dufferin, as if the correct fare were an econ-

reclaimed from the tight-rope, bareback circus horse, or the s. She simply invited everyone who anybody and respectable, and golden opinions on all sides. It the same at Constantinople. I over, her efforts in the cause of may have found herself, have untiring all her life."

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

Not a Mark of Rude, Uncultivated Life.

At a legislative hearing on a tion of legal restriction of Su trade, a gentleman favored v liberty because we are at the c ing of a new century, implying Sunday laws are a relic of the ages. Not of the darkest ages, should reflect. They do not pr now in "Darkest Africa," or in dark and savage land, nor ever Sunday observance is not a r of rude uncultivated life. Only lightened Christian nations obs Sunday rest, and protect the rest day by law, as a wise provi for the good of society. Not savages, but bad men everywhere without Sunday. Either they not able to see that it is a neces of wise living, or they do not to live wisely. Just in propor as men advance in enlightenn and in a desire to live according the best light, they keep Sun There are exceptions, but on large scale, and in the long exactly as men gain in spiritual sight, attain breadth of view, a comprehension of the forces and dencies which govern human life, they also are wise enough to form their conduct to their incre knowledge, they will prize Sun and keep it with all their h This is absolutely sure. How do know it? On the word of Him cannot err, who is the truth, for said, "The Sabbath was made man"—for man as man, always everywhere; not for Jews alone, for certain centuries only, but all the centuries, for the twent and the fortieth, for all those b ful and prosperous ages when man progress shall have lifted to the high vantage ground of joying the blessings a kind vidence makes ready for his use. of all these blessings, one of richest in value in itself, and i prolific of other blessings is the of Sunday rest and worship. when God made the Sabbath man, he thereby declared that Sabbath is something man needs every age and land. It is indis able to his property. Therefore kind Heavenly Father will see t that this precious gift shall no ways be as pearls cast before s He will educate men and train t up to see what is good for t and will give them wisdom en to take what is good for t Many men spurn it now, for they like very young kittens,—they l not got their eyes open yet. But day of vision and of wisdom come, if not for them, for "the c ing man," the man who will n in the face of Providence, and t ple its best gifts under his feet. Through the voice not of wri revelation alone, but through the of man's entire nature, body, and spirit, by the examples Christ, and by the Providential vor shown to Sabbath keeping i good results, God has made kn His will, that man should take day in seven, so far as the claim necessity and mercy allow, to the body and train the soul.—Defender.

one teaspoonful each ginger and cinnamon. Mix at night, roll out in the morning and cut in squares with a knife. Just before baking wash the top of each cookie with an egg beaten with a tablespoonful of molasses.

Suet Pudding.—One cup molasses; one of sweet milk; one of suet chopped fine (or half a cup of melted butter); one of raisins; half a cup of currants; a half teaspoonful soda; two and a half cups of flour. Mix well and salt and spice to taste. Steam two hours and serve with any good sauce.

Eggless Pudding.—One cup sweet milk; two cups flour; one and a half cups sugar; butter size of an egg; two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat till very light and bake in jelly tins in a quick oven. Spread with canned raspberries or blackberries. For the sauce let the juice of the berries come to a boil and add sugar and nutmeg.

CREAM BISCUIT AND ROLLS.

A welcome change from the ordinary method of making breakfast biscuits is the sour cream biscuit. To 2 cups of sour cream add 1 tablespoon salt and 1 teaspoon soda. Put in the bread bowl with flour to make a dough just stiff enough to knead, and roll out without sticking. Melt 1 tablespoon butter in the bake pan, roll and cut the biscuits, dipping the top of each in the melted butter to render the crust crisp when baked. The oven should be sufficiently hot to bake in just a few minutes.

Hot rolls make another delightful change in the bread line. A cup of yeast may be saved from the baking for this purpose, and the rolls be made out at night, to be ready for the morning meal, or the dough may be made up in the morning and baked for supper, as one prefers. Take 1 cup yeast sponge, lump of butter size of an egg, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 egg well beaten, several cups lukewarm water or skim milk and salt to suit taste. Grease pans, and after kneading ingredients with flour to make a stiff dough, roll out, cut with biscuit cutter, grease with butter, fold over and place in pan to rise. When very light, bake in a moderate oven.

THE DAMP CLOTH.

It sometimes happens that we need a starched garment on short notice, and it will be convenient to know that it can be ironed by simple means at once. A cloth may be wet and wrung out quite dry, place this over the garment to be ironed, press the iron over it and remove the damp cloth; this will moisten the material sufficiently for perfect work, press swiftly until dry, and you will have a gown or apron or whatever it may be, more smoothly done and far stiffer than when sprinkled and folded for two hours. Sometimes very nice work can be done by simply rubbing the damp cloth over the garment to be ironed and so pressing it, but for nice starched dresses or aprons, etc., the damp cloth will insure a very smooth surface if laid over the material.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

A new style of night-gown is cut from a kimona pattern, tucked or gathered front and back and made without a yoke. A firm quality of muslin is selected, and instead of using lace or embroidery for trimming, it is trimmed with bands of blue chambray. The gown looks more like a wrapper than a night-dress, is quickly made, and easily ironed, and a number of women have commended it.

A new "bread-board" is warranted to be hygienic, non-absorbent, and nothing will stick to it. It consists

of a wooden board, with a layer of caviare between the boards, and a layer of butter on the outside. It has caused a great drain upon the sturgeon fisheries of Europe, and those of Canada and the United States have been called upon to meet the demand.

The Lake of the Woods has a total area of 6,000 square miles and its waters abound with fish, the most important of which is the sturgeon. They are caught mainly for the caviare, though there is a profit in smoking the meat. After the fish is killed it is carefully cleaned and the caviare set aside in tanks. It is then taken and washed repeatedly until it is thoroughly cleansed, after which it is rubbed by hand through a series of screens until the eggs are separated. It is then packed in kegs with salt and kept in cold storage until time of shipment. It is an extremely simple process, requiring but little manipulation. In Europe the kegs are opened and the caviare sorted out according to quality. It is then put up in small lead packages and tins and put on the market as Russian caviare. The best grades find a ready sale at highest prices, but the inferior grade comes back to America.

The price paid for caviare has been steadily increasing each year. In 1898 it was sold at 60 and 70 cents a pound, and this year there is a small increase. Five years ago the price was only 35 cents a pound. The caviare were then double the value of the sturgeon, and as the fish brings to the fishermen about two cents more than the ordinary scale fish, its value to the inhabitants of the lake section of Algoma cannot be overestimated. It is, in fact the most important factor in the prosperity of the district. In 1898 the Lake of the Woods produced 224,870 pounds of caviare, approximately valued at \$25,000.

The high prices commanded by caviare have attracted many fishermen to these Canadian waters, and unless measures are taken to reduce the take of the sturgeon the fish will be exterminated in the near future. The American waters are also being extensively dragged for sturgeon, and last year 33,000 pounds of caviare were shipped out of the United States. Within the past two years there has been a very large catch in set nets and pounds off the beaches of New Jersey and Long Island, and the handling of the eggs has proved a most profitable industry to the fishermen. The only advantage of sturgeon eggs in the making of caviare is found in their size and firmness. The flavor does not differ much from the roe of other fish, and a little experience ought to develop a kindred delicacy.

JUST STRAIGHT BUSINESS.

There is no luck about advertising, no chance, no scheme. It is legitimate, straightforward business from beginning to end from the day the campaign is started clear up to the close of business at the finish. Advertising is a legitimate, reasonable means of gaining an end. The advertisement which appeals best is that which is planned with the greatest intelligence, contains the greatest volume of honest intention and speaks in frank, unequivocal words about reliable goods and about the careful painstaking methods of those who are handling the business; presents in the best way logical arguments for the purchase of goods from the merchant in question. This is advertising that will pay, that cannot help it.

"One of our troubles at the club," said Augustus, "has been to make the waiters distinguishable from the members at our evening receptions. But we've solved it a lawst." "So I see," remarked Archie. "You've got intelligent-looking waiters."

For with which caviare is received has gone through life with a disregard for economy which often alarmed his friends. A trivial but amusing example of this trait is the following: He was driving once in a hansom with a friend from Hyde Park corner to St James' street. When they reached the club Lord Dufferin gave the cabman half a crown. "What on earth did you do that for?" asked his astonished friend, "it's only a shilling fare." "Oh! I would never think of giving a cabman less than half a crown, would you?" replied Lord Dufferin, as if the correct fare were an economy unthinkable.

LORD DUFFERIN IN EGYPT.

"Although it is twenty years ago," writes Mr. Edward Vizetelly, "it seems to me only yesterday that poor Lord Dufferin was hard at work on the ground floor of the Villa Cattoni, at Cairo, disposing of the Arabi business, framing the Egyptian constitution, consulting with the English heads of departments, penning some of those masterly despatches that elicited the admiration of the entire diplomatic world.

"On another occasion he sent for me, and kept half a dozen pashas and other high and mighty functionaries waiting half an hour in the ante-room while dictating to me the groundwork for an article in the Egyptian Gazette in answer to an attack that had been made on him in the famous Bosphore Egyptian by the French legal adviser to the Egyptian Government. And I shall never forget how, when I took him my prose at eventide, he ruthlessly effaced all my venomous adjectives, with the stump of a pencil I lent him for the purpose, and with the calm remark, 'When you write an article of this description you should never let it appear that you are angry.'

DUFFERIN AND CHARLES I.

"Lord Dufferin always seemed to me to resemble, in a measure, that famous portrait of Charles I. by Vandyck. There was the same long head, the same high, intellectual forehead, the same trimming of moustache and beard, although the latter was not quite so pointed, the same light blue eyes that could be kind or fierce. But the countenance of the diplomatist displays far greater energy than does that of the King. It is in the outline of the mouth that the resemblance becomes interrupted. In one instance the lips are full, in the other thin. And the latter belong to the hard-working, energetic, able man who, in his diplomatic encounters, knew how to conceal the potent paw of the lion in a velvet glove.

MIDNIGHT OIL.

"Lord Dufferin, in the old days, when running in harness, was one of those long, slim, 'nervy' men who live twice the lives of ordinary mortals. No wonder he is suffering from anaemia. He has been burning the midnight oil, robbing himself of rest all his life, and we know what that means when years become piled up one upon another. In the busiest in the most critical moments, when the future of the empire depended on his sagacity, he never forgot what he owed to society, and in this respect he was always most adroitly seconded by his charming and devoted wife.

LADY DUFFERIN.

"In the early days of the occupation of Egypt, when English ladies arrived on the scene, that everlastingly canting question, 'Ought we to visit her?' found expression from every pair of pretty lips. But the Countess of Dufferin very soon severed the Gordian knot. She did not trouble herself about the wife of such and such a European pasha or banker having in days gone by been

Through the voice not of revelation alone, but through of man's entire nature, body and spirit, by the example of Christ, and by the Provident vor shown to Sabbath keeping good results, God has made His will, that man should t day in seven, so far as the necessity and mercy allow, the body and train the sou Defender.



WOMAN'S WALKING PETTICOAT.

The short skirted gown the short petticoat a necessit excellent model shown is s designed for such use and found suited to all skirting materials, moreen, silk, brilliant teen and the various washal bries, but as shown is of bla reen with a silk stripe in blu The petticoat is cut in fiv that are carefully shaped to n requirements of the fashionabl ing skirt. It is fitted snugly the hips by means of shor and the fulness at the back in flat inverted plaits. At th edge is a narrow frill which as a protection to the edge petticoat and can readily be ed when worn or soiled. O lower portion of the skirt ranged a circular flounce th to its flare without fulness a upper edge.

To cut this petticoat in th dium size, 9½ yards of mater inches wide, 8½ yards 32 inch or 5 yards 44 inches wide v required.

MADE A DIFFERENCE.

The fact that "circumstances" has come home very to a young man in the audit partment of a certain railwa had occasion to argue a poi the officials of another compa It was a question involving stantial sum, and the young dictated a letter to the head corresponding department of t er company, taking up a ver ed position on the question pute.

Not long afterwards, and the question at issue was the young man received and the offer of a position in the of the company with whom been contending.

One of his first duties—enough—was to answer the l had written himself. But he no wise embarrassed, and proceeded to dictate a reply, ing his own arguments, a winding up with an insinuat the writer did not underst business.

Father (who has caught stealing)—"I thought you kn ter than to commit a thef know how the law punishes ic small offences." Patrick about you, father, when y mother's heart? You never fished for that." Father—very severe punishment, my got penal servitude for life, doing it now."

aimed from the tight-rope, the black circus horse, or the stage, simply invited everyone who was body and respectable, and won len opinions on all sides. It was same at Constantinople. More, her efforts in the cause of char- no matter in what country she have found herself, have been ring all her life."

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

a Mark of Rude, Uncultivated Life.

a legislative hearing on a ques- of legal restriction of Sunday le, a gentleman favored wider- ty because we are at the open- of a new century, implying that day laws are a relic of the dark . Not of the darkest ages, he id reflect. They do not prevail in "Darkest Africa," or in any and savage land, nor ever did. day observance is not a mark ude uncultivated life. Only en- ted Christian nations observe day rest, and protect the civil day by law, as a wise provision the good of society. Not only ges, but bad men everywhere do out Sunday. Either they are able to see that it is a necessity rise living, or they do not wish live wisely. Just in proportion men advance in enlightenment, in a desire to live according to best light, they keep Sunday. e are exceptions, but on the e scale, and in the long run, tly as men gain in spiritual int- , attain breadth of view, and a prehension of the forces and ten- cies which govern human life, if also are wise enough to con- a their conduct to their increased vledge, they will prize Sunday, keep it with all their heart. is absolutely sure. How do we w it? On the word of Him who not err, who is the truth, for He , "The Sabbath was made for"—for man as man, always and ywhere; not for Jews alone, not certain centuries only, but for the centuries, for the twentieth the fortieth, for all those bless- and prosperous ages when hu- progress shall have lifted man he high vantage ground of eng the blessings a kind Pro- ce makes ready for his use. And all these blessings, one of the st in value in itself, and most ific of other blessings is the day unday rest and worship. And i God made the Sabbath for , he hereby declared that the bath is something man needs in y age and land. It is indispens- to his property. Therefore a Heavenly Father will see to it this precious gift shall not al- be as pearls cast before swine. will educate men and train them o see what is good for them. will give them wisdom enough take what is good for them. y men spurn it now, for they are very young kittens,—they have got their eyes open yet. But the of vision and of wisdom will e, if not for them, for "the com- man," the man who will not fly e face of Providence, and tram- its best gifts under his feet. ough the voice not of written ation alone, but through the cry an's entire nature, body, soul spirit, by the examples of st, and by the Providential fash- own to Sabbath keeping in its l results, God has made known will, that man should take one in seven, so far as the claims of sity and mercy allow, to rest body and train the soul.—The nder.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

John Colter's Experience With In- dians.

One of the most remarkable instances of the escape of a white man from the Indians was that of John Colter, a famous hunter and trapper. On the day in question, he and his companion were surrounded by six hundred savage warriors. The companion was instantly killed and Colter was captured. His foes had no intention of saving his life, however; they wanted the sport of putting him to the torture, or at least of playing with him as a cat plays with a mouse. The chief asked him if he could run. He said, "Not much."

He was released and told to save his life if he could.

Colter darted away at high speed, and most of the six hundred savages set off after him. There was a plain before him six miles wide, bounded on the far side by a river fringed with trees. Colter had always been famous as a runner, and his practice now stood him in good stead. He made straight across the plain for the stream, and the yells of his pursuers lent him wings. His foes had removed every shred of clothing from his body, and the plain was covered with prickly pears, so that his unprotected feet were lacerated at every stride.

Half-way across the plain he glanced back, and saw that only a few Indians were following him. Again he ran on, and soon realized that one of his pursuers was nearing him. He redoubled his efforts and blood gushed from his nostrils and flowed down over his breast.

The fringe of trees was near, but a hasty backward look showed him the pursuing brave close upon him with spear raised. Moved by a sudden impulse, Colter stopped, turned and faced the savage with outstretched arms.

The Indian was so taken aback at this unexpected movement that he stumbled and fell! This was Colter's opportunity. He ran back, seized the spear, and pinning his antagonist to the ground, ran on.

Other savages came on, fiercer than before at the death of their comrade but Colter reached the trees, plunged into their midst and then into the river, and swam to a pile of driftwood that had lodged. He dived beneath it and stuck his head up between two logs covered with smaller timbers and brush.

The Indians came up and searched for several hours, but failed to find him. Again and again they walked over the driftwood. Luckily they did not fire at, as he feared they would. At last they went away. Then Colter swam out and fled through the forest.

Seven days he went on, living on roots and berries, with no clothing, until at last he reached a trading post on the Big Horn River. He never fully recovered from the effects of this terrible experience.

THE LAND OF TIPS.

Switzerland Has the Lead, and No Other Country is a Good Second.

"As to the tip system abroad," says a gentleman who has travelled all over Europe, "it isn't so bad outside of Switzerland. There every outsider is expected to come down with a tip to everybody connected with the hotel, and sometimes to the town officials as well. I was passed along the lines as a soft mark, and at Chamouni, when I got ready to leave the territory, a last grab was made at me. I had fed the chambermaid, the waiter, the porter, the boot-black, the cook, the omnibus driver, the mail carrier and all the bell-hops

EXPENSIVE SMILES.

Trouble Sometimes Comes to the Man With a Laugh.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you," except autocratic rulers who cannot see themselves in a ludicrous light. Several anecdotes taken from an English paper show how a sense of humor, usually a wholesome possession, has brought trouble to the man with a ready laugh.

The Tsar, returning once from a long journey, was weary and in no mood to be trifled with. As he was passing through his apartments one day, he slipped on a wolf-skin mat that lay on the polished floor. Clutching at one of his attendants, he nearly brought himself and his support to the floor. Baron Enidoff, his confidential adviser, could not check a grin, which his monarch turned around just in time to see. The next day Enidoff was dismissed from his position, and lost the sixty thousand dollars a year which was attached to it.

The Kaiser is an equally dangerous potentate to laugh at. Mr. Gough Milbanke, a clever but bluff Scotsman who was an expert in colonial administration, was taken up by the Kaiser, who wanted his advice on Eastern affairs, and had decided to give him an important position to guard German interests in China. At one of their conferences the Kaiser made an absurd suggestion as to Eastern diplomacy. Milbanke laughed. The Kaiser wished him a frigid good night, and never received him again.

Another Scottish administrator, Mr. Duncan McVea, was advising the pleasant but touchy King of Portugal, who had planned to put the shakv Government of the Cape Verde Islands in the hands of this skillful manager. The King became very much excited, and made an absurd botch of his English, which is usually excellent. McVea smiled audibly and was promptly ordered away. He was never appointed to the governorship, which carried a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars.

THE MAN WHO WAS ROBBED.

A Fable With a Moral That There is No Disputing.

A stranger in a strange land once fell in with thieves, who found him on a lonely road, beat him, robbed him, and then tied him to a tree.

After a long wait another traveller came by, and the stranger in a weak voice, pleaded for help.

He told the story of his wrongs, and the traveller said, "How sad!"

"I cried out, but my voice is not strong and my cries were of no avail," said the victim.

"How unfortunate!" said the traveller.

"And the robbers tied me so that I am utterly helpless."

"How interesting!"

"Interesting? Do you think it interesting to have been beaten and robbed? Why, the thieves took all my money except a small sum in my inside pocket."

"How careless!" commented the traveller.

Then, having satisfied himself that the stranger's story was true, that he was really tied securely, that his voice was weak, and that there was a small sum in an inside pocket, he secured the small sum and went on his way.

Moral—Hard-luck stories are seldom successful.

LETTER WRITING CEASING

Only Cabinet Ministers Cling to the Practice.

The autograph letter is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. Short-hand and the teleprinter have killed

MAKING WINDOW GLASS.

THE VARIOUS STEPS IN THE PROCESS DESCRIBED

Ingredients Used in Making Glass—The Workmen Are Well Paid.

People who have glass windows in their homes do not know that the glass contains enough arsenic to make it a deadly poison. Glassmakers say that the windows of an ordinary home contain enough of this poison to kill a regiment of men. The popular supposition that glass is made of sand is a correct one, but a quantity of other articles enter into its composition. Window glass factories are divided into two departments—a tankhouse and a pot-house. The process of glass-making in one of these departments is practically the same as in the other. In the tankhouse the glass is all melted in immense tanks, which will hold thousands of tons. In the pot-house the glass is made in pots. After the fires are lighted and a tank is heated, the glass mixture is shovelled in. It includes glass left over from the former season, glass refuse, sand and salt cake. Arsenic is not used in the tankhouse, for the reason that the heat is so intense that the drug is volatilized and escapes into the air without entering the mixture. As one mixture melts and flows to one end of a tank, fresh supplies are shovelled in at the other end.

The molten mass seethes and "works" in a manner similar to that of a mash in a distillery. From the salt cake comes a salt water that has to be separated from the mass, and the easiest way to remove it is to burn it out. This is done by throwing stove wood into the tank on top of the molten glass. The water is converted into steam, which is destroyed by the intense heat from the glass. The melted glass is then skimmed by an automatic skimmer and it is ready for the gatherer. A gatherer thrusts a long steel blow-pipe into one of the rinks at the lower end of the tank. He twists and turns it until a small ball of glass gathers on the end. This ball is partially cooled, polished by being turned in a box of sawdust and then passed on to the blower, who heats it again until it

BECOMES LIKE TAFFY.

The blower swings the ball over a pit that is twelve feet deep and rapidly blows it into an elongated pear-shape. When the blower is through the melted glass becomes a perfect cylinder about five feet long and two feet across. It then passes to a "snapper," who takes it to a rack and breaks the roller loose from the blowpipe.

The snapper gathers a small lump of melted glass on the end of a rod and dexterously runs a narrow ribbon of the stuff around the ends of the roller, both at the blowpipe end and the closed end. The little ribbons of melted glass cool in a few seconds, when they are removed, leaving a narrow zone of almost red-hot glass around the rollers at each end. Then, taking a tool that resembles a soldering iron, the snapper rubs it for a moment on his forehead, and when the point of it is moistened with perspiration, he runs the iron around the rollers at the heated spot. The glass cracks and separates as cleanly as if cut with a diamond, the blowpipe is removed and the closed cylinder has become a roller—a sheet of glass rolled up the same as a sheet of music, only in a continuous roll, without edges. The roller is then ready to go to the flattener.

The flattener works in another part of the building, where are located the flattening ovens. These ovens are heated to a temperature suffi-



the face of Providence, and through the voice not of written revelation alone, but through the cry man's entire nature, body, soul spirit, by the examples of ist, and by the Providential fashions to Sabbath keeping in its results, God has made known will, that man should take one in seven, so far as the claims of sity and mercy allow, to rest body and train the soul.—The nder.



MAN'S WALKING PETTICOAT.

A short skirted gown renders short petticoat a necessity. The latest model shown is specially designed for such use and will be suited to all sparkling materials, moreen, silk, brilliantine, satin, and the various washable fabrics, but as shown is of black moiré with a silk stripe in blue.

The petticoat is cut in five gores and is carefully shaped to meet the requirements of the fashionable walk-skirt. It is fitted snugly over hips by means of short darts, the fulness at the back is laid at inverted plaits. At the lower is a narrow frill which serves as protection to the edge of the petticoat and can readily be removed when worn or soiled. Over the front portion of the skirt is added a circular flounce that adds to the flare without fulness at the edge.

For this petticoat the measurements are: size, 9½ yards of material 21 inches wide, 8½ yards 32 inches wide, 4 yards 44 inches wide will be required.

MADE A DIFFERENCE.

The fact that "circumstances alter cases" has come home very forcibly to a young man in the auditing department of a certain railway who on occasion to argue a point with the officials of another company, was a question involving a substantial sum, and the young official dictated a letter to the head of the corresponding department of the other company, taking up a very decided position on the question in dispute.

Long afterwards, and before the question at issue was decided, the young man received and accepted an offer of a position in the service of the company with whom he had been contending.

One of his first duties—curiously enough—was to answer the letter he had written himself. But he was in a very embarrassed, and at once decided to dictate a reply, answering his own arguments, and even ending up with an insinuation that the writer did not understand his business.

Then (who has caught Patrick?)—"I thought you knew better than to commit a theft. You know how the law punishes people for small offences." Patrick—"How do you, father, when you stole the heart? You never got punished for that." Father—"I got a severe punishment, my son; I spent servitude for life, and am free now."

Switzerland Has the Lead, and No Other Country is a Good Second.

"As to the tip system abroad," says a gentleman who has travelled all over Europe, "it isn't so bad outside of Switzerland. There every outsider is expected to come down with a tip to everybody connected with the hotel, and sometimes to the town officials as well. I was passed along the lines as a soft mark, and at Chamouni, when I got ready to leave the territory, a last grab was made at me. I had fed the chambermaid, the waiter, the porter, the boot-black, the cook, the omnibus driver, the mail carrier and all the bell-boys when the landlord approached and intimated that he had been left out in the cold.

"But I was your guest," I protested.

"That is true," he replied, "but, if you will remember, I received you with three distinct bows, where only one is required by custom. It is two bows extra, monsieur."

"I paid 10 cents apiece for the extra bows, and was stopped by a little old man who introduced himself as the coroner of the canton."

"But where do you come from?" I asked.

"I had monsieur met with a fatal fall on the mountain, I should have held the inquest," he replied.

"I gave him a franc for not holding an inquest on me, and his clerk then stepped forward and said:

"And had there been an inquest I should have had the pleasure of writing to monsieur's relatives that he was dead."

"I handed him the same amount for his loss of pleasure," continued the tourist, "and then asked if there was anybody else in Chamouni who had a claim on me."

"The police have not arrested you," suggested the landlord.

"All right—here's a tip for them. Anybody else?"

"My nightwatchman did not let the hotel take fire."

"All right, again."

"And my wife, monsieur."

"Well, what of your wife?"

"She has presented me with a son during your stay in my house."

"And what have I got to do with that?"

"Why monsieur, is it not worth a little fee that she did not present me with two sons at the same time?"

"I thought it was and left a franc for her, and then, as they could think of nothing else, I went down and tipped all the railway officials and finally got out of the country."

SAFE OCCUPATION.

Bridget, the pretty young maid of all work, confided to her mistress when taking service that she had lately become engaged to be married. She stated, however, that she and Tim would have to wait two years, and in the meantime she wished to be earning money.

When Tim made his first call one evening, the family remarked that they had never known so quiet a man. The sound of Bridget's voice rose now and then from the kitchen, but Tim's words were apparently few and far between.

"Tim is not much of a talker, is he, Bridget?" said the mistress of the house the next morning. "I should scarcely have known there was anyone with you last evening."

"He'll talk more when we've been engaged a while longer, I'm thinking, ma'am," said little Bridget. "He's too bashful yet to do anything but eat, ma'am, when he's wid me!"

The man who keeps his business constantly before the people is the one who will get abundant returns when others are wondering what has become of the prosperity for which they had hoped.

How careless!—commented the traveller.

Then, having satisfied himself that the stranger's story was true, that he was really tied securely, that his voice was weak, and that there was a small sum in an inside pocket, he secured the small sum and went on his way.

Moral—Hard-luck stories are seldom successful.

LETTER WRITING CEASING

Only Cabinet Ministers Cling to the Practice.

The autograph letter is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. Short-hand and the typewriter have killed it. No business man nowadays writes a letter with his own hand: he supplies the matter and his signature, and his typist does the rest. It is an age of short cuts, and even literary men find it more profitable to dictate than to write their copy. One of the most successful of modern newspaper proprietors confessed the other day that he had not written a letter for seven years, although his private correspondence amounted to more than fifty letters daily.

Cabinet ministers alone seem to cling to the old tradition. Lord Salisbury abhors a typewritten letter, and Mr. Arthur Balfour writes a large part of his correspondence himself. Even Mr. Chamberlain, who is essentially up-to-date, seems to regard the typewriter as altogether inferior to the telegraph as a vehicle for conveying his opinions.

CAUSE FOR INDIGNATION.

"Here's some strange talk in this magazine," said Mrs. Ransom, with an expression of scorn. "It's well that we live in a quiet village and were never blessed with money, Jacob Ransom."

"What's the matter now?" inquired Mr. Ransom patiently, although his wife's snort of contempt had waked him from an agreeable slumber.

"Matter!" echoed Mrs. Ransom; "matter enough, I should say! Here's a column of questions and answers on love matters, and what do you think one of the young men wants to know?"

Mr. Ransom feebly shook his head. "He wants to know," said his wife, shaking the magazine, "what salary a young man ought to have to marry. That's how these city people marry off their daughters so easily! But I'm sure Sarah and Ellen and Jane will stay with us till sixty before I'd demean myself or allow you to do so, Jacob Ransom, by offering a young man a salary to marry one of 'em!"

NEW SHOPLIFTING TRICK.

A detective in one of the large Paris shops was recently struck by the singular actions of a young woman who carried a baby in her arms. The infant's head was covered by a shawl, one corner of which fell over the face and completely concealed it. The young woman pushed through the dense crowd and now and then, when she thought she was not observed, picked up some small object and slipped it under the shawl. The detective stepped up to her and with truly Parisian politeness said:—"Madame, is it not very imprudent to bring so young an infant into such a crowd?" As he spoke he threw back the shawl that covered the child's face. Then he experienced a shock. The baby was made of sheet zinc and formed a very convenient receptacle for stolen goods.

Business can be made by advertising or held by advertising. It is advisable to do it in the right way in order to insure the greatest volume of returns as a result of the effort.

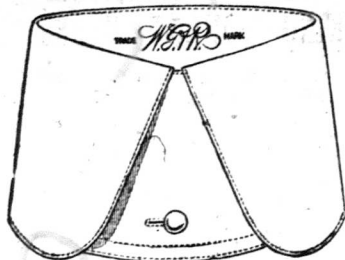
each end. Then, taking a tool that resembles a soldering iron, the snapper rubs it for a moment on his forehead, and when the point of it is moistened with perspiration, he runs the iron around the rollers at the heated spot. The glass cracks and separates as cleanly as if cut with a diamond, the blowpipe is removed and the closed cylinder has become a roller—a sheet of glass rolled up the same as a sheet of music, only in a continuous roll, without edges. The roller is then ready to go to the flattener.

The flattener works in another part of the building, where are located the flattening ovens. These ovens are heated to a temperature sufficient to soften the glass so that it may be rolled out into sheets. A series of fire-clay tables, placed in a circle, like the spokes of a wheel, revolve in the ovens, and on these tables the rollers are flattened. They are placed inside, allowed to become hot and then a cold iron is run along the inside from end to end. The contact of the iron cuts the glass, which is then straightened out upon the table. The flattener has a number of billets of green wood, attached to long iron handles and with these billets which are shaped in such a manner as to do the work expected of them, he "irons" the softened sheet of glass until it is perfectly flat and smooth. The tables inside the oven revolve, the flattened sheet is carried away and another roller is brought into position before the flattener. As the flattened sheets cool they are lifted to a place on a long, travelling rack, on which they are, by stages, removed from the ovens, being allowed to cool as they go. This is done in order that the glass may not be shattered by too quick.

AN EXPOSURE TO THE AIR.

When the sheets are taken from the flattening ovens they are covered with a greasy, dirty-looking coat of chemicals—soda, potash, silicates of the different salts, etc.—which must be removed, and for this purpose the rough sheets are placed in an acid bath, composed of hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, more or less diluted. After their immersion in this both the sheets are taken to the cutting room, where workmen cut them into sizes and make them ready for the packers. Hardly a scrap of glass, except the rough edges is wasted—in fact, none is wasted, as all refuse goes back to be melted. After the cutters have finished their work, the glass is packed in boxes and is then ready for the market.

Each branch of glass-making is a separate trade. A blower more than likely knows nothing about gathering, and a snapper could not do the work of either, although working alongside of both. A "teaser," who mixes the batch, does nothing else, while the flatteners and cutters all have their own unions and are a distinct branch of the industry. Glass men live "between fires." When the "fire is in," everything is lovely, and the glass men and their families live like lords; but when the "fire is out" the fathers and brothers go camping until the fires start again. Glass makers, as a whole, are better paid than workmen employed in any other branch of labor. Blowers make from \$50 to \$125 a week, working shifts of eight hours; snappers can make from \$15 to \$30 a week, while gatherers' wages will vary between \$20 and \$40 weekly. Flatteners make all the way from \$25 to \$50 a week, and a "master teaser" will earn from \$75 to \$100 weekly. This, of course, is during the fire, and the wages stop when the fires are out, in June, and do not begin until operations are resumed in September or October. And in a great many cases the end of the fire finds the glass worker with only his last pay on which to live until fall.



The Best is Always the Cheapest.

The W., G. & R. Shirts and Collars

- wear better,
- look better
- and are better

than any other make in Canada.

J. L. BOYES,

Sole Agent for W., G. & R.
Collars and Shirts.



COAL—Quality Counts.

The best is the cheapest. No dust, no clinkers. These are the qualities required to make your coal cheap, and J. R. Dafoe offers you all together with prompt delivery and the present season, while your yards are dry, is the best time to have your bins filled.

I also continue in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and beg to remind all my customers and the public generally that I am still manufacturing the celebrated family flour, Notchuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

For a Light,
Dainty Loaf of Bread,
as light and dainty as the best
flour and correct baking can
make it,

Try Garratt's.

We Also Have a

Shoe Talks!

This space is secured for Shoe Talks. Heads of families will do well to watch this space. We venture to think it will save them Time, Worry and some Money.

OUR METHOD

of doing business you may know. We buy for cash for 3 large stores direct from the manufacturer and save the middleman's profits. We sell for **Cash and One Price**, and it the **Lowest**. We sell at prices which, in many instances, we could not if our business were less. We **eschew shoddy**. It makes **foes**, and not friends. Our aim is to give the purchaser such satisfaction that he will become a permanent customer and advertise us to his friends. **TRY US.**

J. J. HAINES.

Napanee, Belleville and Trenton.

CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICEL. SER.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, MAR. 7, 1902

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

COAL!

Sole dealer in the Celebrated

SCRANTON COAL,

The best Coal on the market.
Orders promptly attended to.

MRS. E. M. BARTLETT.

Telephone No. 27.

39tf

JOTS Culled from Exchanges.

Pins were first used in England in 1060.
The girl who chews gum does it because she chooses to.

Canada's mineral production last year was about \$72,000,000.

Johnny P. won second money in the 2,20 class at Kingston on Wednesday.

Hair Shampoo

Packer's Hair Shampoo—cleanses and beautifies the hair—cures Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out, giving it that soft and silky appearance—25c to a bottle, at

THE MEDICAL HALL,
DETLOR & WALLACE,
The Prescription Druggists.

The People Say

after testing Vanluven's Coal, that it is A1. 51

Brick Residence For Sale.

The house occupied by the late D. S. Warner will be sold on easy terms. Apply to
HARVEY WARNER.
Napanee, Feb. 12th 9dp

Our Clubbing Offer.

The Toronto Daily Star, one year, (sent through the mails); the Star's Portrait of the King (sent postpaid securely tubed); The Napanee Express, one year, (regular price one dollar), all for \$2.20. Send your subscription to the Express office, Napanee, Ontario.

Strayed.

Two sheep came to my premises, Melton's hotel, Sheffield, on or about the 9th day of January, 1902. Owner may have same by proving property and paying charges.
E. J. MELLON.
11bp Erinsville P. O.

Number Four

Of the Massey Hall Course—Yoydlers of Bavaria—will be given in the Napanee Opera Hall, on Friday, March 14. Plan open on Monday morning at 8 o'clock for subscribers at J. J. Perry's. The company appears in national costumes, exquisitely rendering Tyrolean and American songs, Yodling and Echo songs, to the sweet accompaniment of Alpine instruments.

Notice.

Mr. John A. Shibley, being about to remove to Arizona the middle of March, requests that all persons, firms or corporations in and about Napanee to whom he may be indebted in any way shall send in their bills by mail at once. The accounts will, after careful scrutiny, be paid immediately. Mr. Shibley gives notice that any bill rendered after March 10th, 1902, will not be recognized, for he cannot be bothered with straggling accounts after full and due notice, as above, has been given. 11bp

Look! Look! Look!

J. H. Fitzpatrick has started a new store with new goods and new prices. We will give good Oranges for 12c. per doz. and Lemons 20c. per doz. and all groceries under the usual price. We make a specialty of flour and feed. The Hungarian patent flour, \$2.40 per cwt. for \$2.25, Royal Gem, \$2.00.

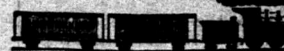
A Presentation.

On Friday afternoon, February 28th, the pupils of Union School, Selby, presented their teacher, Miss Ella McCaul, with a beautiful bible, and the following address: Miss McCaul, DEAR TEACHER AND FRIEND, We, the scholars of School Section, No. 6, Richmond, are very sorry to part with you, our beloved teacher, and we feel that we cannot let you leave, without showing in some way our great appreciation of your services. In presenting this bible, as a small token of our love and esteem, we hope that when you look upon it you will be reminded of pleasant days when performing your duty faithfully as a teacher, thereby gaining our confidence and respect. We will remember you as a kind and faithful teacher, and pray that this bible may prove a lamp to your feet and a light to your path.

Signed on behalf of the school by

STELLA HUGGINS,
FRED KNAPP
WILLIE DENISON.

Miss McCaul, though taken by surprise, made a brief, but suitable reply, thanking her pupils for their kind remembrance, and wishing them every success in the



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table

Going West,	12 05 a.m.	Going East,
"	3 35 a.m.	"
"	10 34 a.m.	"
"	1 32 p.m.	"
"	4 28 p.m.	"
"	8 25 p.m.	"

†Daily except Monday. *Daily, trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boy at the station.

East End Barber Shop.

Next to Jamieson's Bakery, formerly the Tichborne House.
J. N. OSBORN, Prop.

Rikley's Restaurant.

Fresh oysters received every day. Hot lunches and oysters served hours; best of confectionery; Bros. celebrated chocolates in bulk.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP

All the latest conveniences. Everything new and up-to-date. Experienced workmen. Give me a call.

F. S. SCOTT, Prop.

Unique Wallpaper.

Would you like to have a room with a wallpaper different to any in this county? We will undertake to supply you with this class of good range of patterns. Prices from 1¢ up to two dollars per roll.

THE POLLARD COMPANY
Dundas Street, 1

Honor Roll.

S. S. NO. 17, ERNESTTOWN.

Jr. I, 85—Mary Cowan 37. Sr. Clayton O'Neil 202. Jr. II, 240 Cowan 155. Sr. II, 290—Mary V. 274. Class III, 275—Robert S. 1. Lulu O'Neil 143, Jennie Boice 1. Hogle 57. Class IV, 405—Harry 303, Annie Silver 284, Charlie O'Neil 164, Fred Sharpe 184, Nellie O'Neil 14 Caton 116, Delia Silver 115, Hel 94, Pearl Wilson 88. Class V, 265—Boice 190.

BERTHA NEILSON, T.

Death of Mrs. W. Ellsworth.

On Sunday Mrs. W. Ellsworth, 86 years, passed peacefully away residence, Bath, after a brief illness. She was born in the city of Kingston her father, Mr. Parks, carried on yard. She leaves a husband and composed of one son, Lester, B. White, Ernestown; Mrs. Purv. The sisters of the deceased living J. Snider, Kingston; Mrs. (Rev) Watertown, N. Y.; Mrs. Brown, 1 Mr. Geo. Lee, Kingston, and M. Lee, Sydenham, are nephews, and Graham, Kingston; Mrs. Boyce ham, and Mrs. McKim, West, nieces. The funeral occurred on and was a large one.

Ice Boat Races.

On Wednesday the second race Bay of Quinte Yacht Club was held in mouth of Hay Bay, over a t course, the following boats at Rover, T. Tierney; Snow Bird, Alert, J. McCullough; Mischi Baird, and Falcon, M. B. Mills. leg was a run before the wind, all getting away in good style, Alert around the first buoy, followed by Falcon and Snow Bird. On a windward Mischieff outfooted Alert around the second buoy, hold lead until the end of the race. second heat Alert got a good lead it all the way around, followed by The third heat was won by Mischi her the race, and making her holder of the tankard. Alert had a close race for second place third heat, Alert winning second about half a length. The Tor Getty, started for the race, but in the time

J. GARRATT & SON,

Bakers and Confectioners.

For a Light,
Dainty Loaf of Bread,
as light and dainty as the best
flour and correct baking can
make it,
Try Garratt's.

We Also Have a
Complete Stock of

Confectionery, Cakes, Oysters
direct from Baltimore, Canned
Goods, etc. A trial will con-
vince that we handle only the
best.

J. GARRATT & SON,

Bakers and Confectioners.

Dundas Street West. 61y

DO YOU EAT!

of course you do, and you
want something good

Try our Potatoes, they are fine

and we have a fresh supply of
Canned goods just arrived,
Peas, Corn, Tomatoes, Salmon,
Pumpkin.

Canned Apples, Peaches, Pears,
Pineapple, Blueberries, Raspberries,
Strawberries, Orange Marmalade,
etc.

BUTTER A SPECIALTY.

Have you tried our 25c Green Tea, it is the
best in town—and all kinds of the best
black Tea.

Highest price paid for produce.

H. W. Kelly's Corner Grocery.

W. H. Spence has secured the agency for
the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Com-
pany.

A rich citizen of a nearby town was on
terms of deadly hatred with two local
lawyers whom he accused of having robbed
him in a law suit, says the Sidney Bulletin.
He took sick, was given up by the doctors.
At once he sent word to the lawyers, asking
them to come to his bedside. They hurried
to his house, and when in the room were
motioned to sit one on each side of the bed.
He then took a hand of each. "My
friends," he gasped: "you wonder what I
want with you to-day. Perhaps you think
I have brought you here for reconciliation.
But, no, that is not so. I merely want to
die like our blessed Lord between two
thieves." And he died happy.

The Cause of Nervous Headache.
This most distressing and common malady
doubtless has its origin in some unbalanced
condition of the nervous system. Probably the
simplest, safest and most efficient remedy is
Polson's Nervine. Twenty drops in sweetened
water gives immediate relief, and this treat-
ment should be supplemented by bathing the
region of pain with Nervine. To say it acts
quickly fails to express the result. Sold every-
where in large 25c. bottles.

JOTS Culled from Exchanges.

Pins were first used in England in 1060.
The girl who chews gum does it because
she chooses to.

Canada's mineral production last year
was about \$72,000,000.

Johnny P. won second money in the 2.20
class at Kingston on Wednesday.

Three car loads of young stock for the
Manitoba market were shipped from
Napanee on Monday.

Sampson non-rust milk can bottom,
patented, and only to be had at Boyle &
Son's.

Mr. Calvin W. Lake, near Wilton, sold
a farm in Florida, to Mr. John O. Redden
for \$2,800.

In the widening of the streets of London,
103 public houses were demolished, and the
licenses, valued at \$1,372,750, have not
been renewed.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Another death is reported from Forest
Mills, William Breeze, a wellknown resi-
dent, passing away Tuesday, after a long
and painful illness of cancer. The
deceased was about seventy years of age.

A. S. Kimmerly has a full stock of Bran
and Shorts, Timothy and Clover Seed
Great bargains in sugars. Keewatin flour
still takes the lead. Try our tea, 2 lbs. for
25c. Douglas' Liniment 20c. a bottle.

None of our public holidays will fall on
Sunday this year. Good Friday will be on
March 28th, Victoria day on Saturday,
Dominion day on Tuesday, Labor day the
first Monday in September, Thanksgiving
day on a Thursday and Christmas on
Thursday.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
All druggists refund the money if it fails
to cure. 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signa-
ture is on each box.

The cement dam across the river, below
the covered bridge, has given way, and
the water is rushing over in a large volume.
For a time it threatened the total destruc-
tion of the structure, but it is now thought
that nothing more than several feet of the
top has been injured by the frost and thaw.

Manly Strength Womanly Beauty de-
pend on purity of the blood, and much of
that purity depends on perfect kidney
filtering. If these organs are diseased and
will not perform their functions, man will
seek in vain for strength and woman for
beauty. South American Kidney Cure
drives out all impurities through the
body's "filterers"—repairs weak spots.
Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.,—46

The Chicago Stars, a team of girl base-
ball players, will take the road in a private
car this year. They open the season at
Tampa, March 1. The Stars carry their
canvas fence and portable grand stand,
with seating capacity of 4,000. They bill
their games like a circus and play them in
much the same style.

Old Gent—Throw away that cigar,
and I'll give you a penny.

Kid—Aw, why don't yer be frank an'
ax me fer it!—New York Journal.

A Capitulation.

We blame the constant kicker
And chide him with a will,
And yet the world oft gives him
His wish to keep him still.

You are Tired. Your Color is not good.
Restless one moment, fretful and blue the next.
The world's out of joint. You're out of joint
with the world. Not temper, nor feeling, but
weakness. Neglect is unwise. You grow stead-
ily worse. Get good rich blood, then feel ne-
vigor, strength, buoyancy. You'll see a dozen
things to do; you will do them to, if you use
Ferrozone. It sharpens the appetite, and you
enjoy your food; you get color, and old time
strength comes back. That's because Ferrozone
aids digestion, makes red blood. Ferro zone is
strengthening for the nerves and vigor for the brain.
Be sure of the name Ferrozone. Sold by A. W.
Grange & Bro.

be reminded of pleasant days when per-
forming your duty faithfully as a teacher,
thereby gaining our confidence and respect.
We will remember you as a kind and
faithful teacher, and pray that this bible
may prove a lamp to your feet and a light
to your path.

Signed on behalf of the school by

STELLA HUGGINS,
FRED KNAPP,
WILLIE DENISON.

Miss McCaul, though taken by surprise,
made a brief, but suitable reply, thanking
her pupils for their kind remembrance,
and wishing them every success in the
future.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat
ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresol-
ene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

Seco brand diamond soil by A. W. Grange &
Bro., Druggists, Napanee.

Sudden Death.

A very sudden death occurred on Monday
evening when Mrs. Luchlan McGonn,
Centre street, was called home after only a
couple of hours' illness. Deceased was in
her usual health all day, and after tea went
to a neighbor's house to spend a few min-
utes. While there she was stricken with
paralysis, dying before twelve o'clock.
She was conscious for a time and tried to
speak to her daughters, who were with her,
but could not make herself understood and
gradually sank. About five years ago Mr.
McGonn was killed while painting the out-
side of West Ward school, and the shock
was a severe blow to the wife and family.
Two married daughters live in Toronto:
Lizzie, Mrs. Reynolds, and Mary, Mrs.
Harry Kelly; two at home, Misses Annie
and Maggie. The sons are Luchlan, in
Belleville, and David, in Washington terri-
tory. Deceased was sixty-five years of age.
The bereaved family have the sympathy
of a very large circle of friends in their sad
bereavement. The funeral took place on
Thursday afternoon, the remains being
placed in the Eastern vault.

Take your load of grain Tuesday, Fri-
day, Monday, Thursday, Wednesday or
Saturday next to Close's Mills. There you
will get the grinding done with mill stones.
JAS. A. CLOSE.

Obituary.

It is with feelings of regret that we are
this week called upon to chronicle the
death of Catherine Campbell, relict of the
late James McConnell, Roblin, who died
on Tuesday morning, after an illness of but
nine days' duration. Deceased was one of
the pioneer residents of Richmond town-
ship, having settled on the old homestead
about a mile north-west of Roblin, in her
early days. On Sunday, Feb. 23rd, about
7 o'clock a.m., Mrs. McConnell was taken
suddenly ill, having suffered a stroke and,
until the day of her demise, never regained
speech. The deceased lady's death is all
the more to be regretted from the fact that
her health had, of late, been exceptionally
good. Deceased was born in the city of
Montreal in November, 1823, and we can
safely say that the world is better for her
having lived in it. In life she was a strong
adherent of the Methodist church and a
firm believer in all that was good. Her
many friends in Roblin, and the neighbor-
hood in which she had lived so many years
will be the losers by her sudden death, the
large gathering at the funeral amply testi-
fying to the respect she had gained among
her fellow creatures. The following chil-
dren are left to mourn the loss of a kind
and loving mother—Mrs. Edgar, Susan
and Frank, at home; James, Carnduff,
Man.; William, St. Andrews, N.D., and
Mrs. G. M. Paul, Philadelphia. The fun-
eral took place on Thursday at 10 a.m.,
service being held in the Methodist church,
Roblin. The remains were placed in the
Western cemetery vault at Napanee.

DETLOR & WALLACE,

The Prescription Druggists, give
their prompt
MAIL ORDERS attention.

Just drop us a card addressed
DETLOR & WALLACE
Medical Hall, Napanee
YOU'LL GET THE GOODS.

leg was a run before the wind, all
getting away in good style, Alert
around the first buoy, followed by
Falcon and Snow Bird. On
windward Mischief outfooted
led around the second buoy, ho
lead until the end of the race,
second heat Alert got a good lead
it all the way around, followed by
The third heat was won by Misch
her the race, and making her
holder of the tankard, Alert an
had a close race for second pl
third heat, Alert winning second
about half a length. The To
Getty, started for the race, but
in the river.

Horticultural Society.

On Tuesday evening last very
ing and instructive addresses were
ed in the town hall to the mem-
bers of the Napanee Horti-
cultural Society. Mr. Herrington, Vice
of the Society, was an excellent
and led off with a few very good
tory remarks, being followed by
rance, of Chateaugay Basin, (Mr.
Gilchrist, of Toronto Junot
speakers all complimented the J
Mrs. Wilkison, on the success
Society. The addresses were
practical, and some very useful
flower growers were given. M
Rockwell and his Glee Club fill
tween the addresses with some ve-
riate selections. The Glee Cl
bit, and the whole entertainment
pronounced success. The plat-
tastefully decorated with buntin
and plants in blossom. Mr. Gil-
quite enthusiastic over the
hyacinths contributed by Mrs. W

Patent Report.

For the benefit of our readers
lish a list of patents recently gr
the Canadian and American Govt
secured through the agency o
Marion & Marion, Patent A
Montreal, Canada, and Washing
U. S. A.

Information regarding any
patents will be supplied free of c
applying to the firm above menti
CANADA.

74,864—Benjamin Menard, J
Que.—Trap valve; 74,882—Char
Keller, Paris, France.—Electric J
74,911—Archibald Sharp, Lond
Continuously variable speed gear.

UNITED STATES.

693,363—Victor Berford, Tarr
Wood cutting and ballast dressi
atns for railway tracks.; 693,389-
Hargrove, Montreal, P. Q.—Door
693,999—John Clark, Carman,
Agricultural Machinery.

Write for a copy of the "I
Help."

The Eyes Feed the Brain.

Parents who neglect
children's eyes are m



dwarfs the feet—the ol
stunts the mind.
When we adjust glasse
study becomes a pleasu

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIA
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.



Trunk Railway Time Table.

West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 12:09 a.m.
8:33 a.m.	12:17 a.m.
10:34 a.m.	1:00 a.m.
*1:22 p.m.	6:40 p.m.
4:28 p.m.	
8:26 p.m.	

except Monday. *Daily. All other in daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at ion.

nd Barber Shop.
to Jamieson's Bakery, formerly at hborne House.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-1f

s Restaurant.
oysters received every few days. inobes and oysters served at all best of confectionery; Ganong celebrated chocolates in boxes or

REAL BARBER SHOP.
he latest conveniences, thing new and up-to-date, ienced workmen.
me a call.
F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Wallpaper.
ld you like to have a room or two wallpaper different to any yet seen county? We will undertake to you with this class of goods. Long f patterns. Prices from fifty cents wo dollars per roll.

THE POLLARD COMPANY,
Dundas Street, Napanee.

Roll.
S. S. No. 17, ERNESTTOWN.
85—Mary Cowan 37. Sr. I, 800—
O'Neil 202. Jr. II, 240—George
155. Sr. II, 290—Mary Walbridge
Class III, 275—Robert Smith 194,
Neil 143, Jennie Boice 109, Ross
57. Class IV, 405—Harry Soonten
nie Silver 284, Charlie O'Neill 255,
harpe 184, Nellie O'Neil 147, Agnes
116, Delia Silver 115, Helen Caton
rl Wilson 88. Class V, 265—Teresa
90.

BERTHA NEILSON, Teacher.

of Mrs. W. Ellsworth.
Sunday Mrs. W. Ellsworth, sr., aged
ars, passed peacefully away at her
ice, Bath, after a brief illness. She
orn in the city of Kingston, where
her, Mr. Parke, carried on a brick-
She leaves a husband and family,
eed of one son, Lester, Bath; Mrs.
Ernestown; Mrs. Purvis, Lyn-
sters of the deceased living are Mrs.
der, Kingston; Mrs. (Rev.) Tory,
town, N. Y.; Mrs. Brown, Petworth.
eo. Lee, Kingston, and Mr. Israel
ydenham, are nephews, and Mrs. J.
m, Kingston; Mrs. Boyce, Syden-
and Mrs. McKim, Westport, are
The funeral occurred on Tuesday
is a large one.

bat Races.
Wednesday the second race of the
Quinte Yacht Club was held at the
of Hay Bay, over a triangular
the following boats starting:—
T. Tierney; Snow Bird, D. Cole;
J. McCullough; Mischief, Capt.
and Falcon, M. B. Mills. The first
s a run before the wind, all the boats
away in good style, Alert leading
i the first buoy, followed by Mischief,
and Snow Bird. On a beat to
ard Mischief outfooted Alert and
und the second buoy, holding her
until the end of the race. In the
heat Alert got a good lead and held
he way around, followed by Mischief.
ird heat was won by Mischief, giving
ie race, and making her still the
of the tankard. Alert and Falcon
close race for second place in the
heat. Alert winning second place by
half a length. The Tornado, M.
started for the race, but collapsed

The Big Store. Lahey & Co. Napanee.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

Basti Satin Ombre Cloths at 25c. Charmion Fancy Bril-
liants at 12½c. Iris Dimity Cloths at 15c. Leno de Soie at 25c.
Onduline Brodee at 20c. Stella Batiste at 12½c. Indian Dimity
at 25c. Mille Raye Dimity at 20c.

WASH GOODS IN BEAUTY ARRAY.

Our opening show of Prints and Gingham is now ready, and the new arrivals make their best bow to you. These are the advance guard of the season's beauties—spring goods in all their charm of freshness and daintiness. Not a whit too soon, either. The early Easter (just 4 week away) means an early spring—the weather, whether or no. To give some idea of the prince range:

New Dark and Light Prints at per yard, 5c, 7c, 8c, 10c, and 12½c.
Pretty New Scotch and Canadian Gingham at 10c, 12½c and 15c.
New Black and White Satanas in pretty floral and scroll designs at 20c.
New Mercerised Grenadines, lace stripes, colors Old Rose and Mauve, at 20c.
New Cotton Pongee Cloths, in new and new blue, at 20c.
New Satin Foulards, floral designs, Mauve and Turquoise, 25c.
New Satan Foulards, colors, mauve, new blues, etc., etc.
New Art Sateens, big variety new floral designs, 12½c. 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c.

French Wool Delaines.

These very desirable fabrics come in all the newest styles and most attractive colorings, and are marked at prices that will make selection profitable as well as pleasing.

Prices per yard 25c, 40c, 45c, 50c, and 75c.

Sheetings and Pillow Cottons.

Excellent values in domestic goods which will attract women who will appreciate quality.

You'll be wanting a Spring supply from these fresh arrivals. The way prices run:—
Unbleached Sheetings at 20c, 23c and 25c.
Bleached Sheetings 25c, 27c, 30c, 32c and 35c.
Pillow Cottons 14c, 15c, 18c and 20c.
Pillow Linen 60c.

Men's Spring Shirts.

Our Men's Department is second to none in looking after the wants of well-dressing men. That fact is emphasized by the rapidly increasing number of men who patronize this section.

In the matter of Shirts particular care and discrimination are exercised in their choosing. We select them from the best makers in the country—which means that you get only the best when you buy here. Here are some fresh, new, up-to-date styles in colored and white:—

Men's Striped French Cambric Shirts at 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.
Men's White Dress Shirts at 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.
Boys' Colored Shirts, sizes 12 to 14, at 50c and 65c.
Boys' White Shirts, sizes 12 to 14, at 50c and 75c.

The Big Store. Lahey & Co., Napanee.

"At Home."

The next "At Home" under the auspices of St. Mary Magdalene's Guild will be held in the basement of the church on Tuesday evening next the 11th of March. Good

Old Saws and Sayings.

A few old sayings on the subject of food come to us rather as a surprise in our age of daintiness and refine-



away in good style, Alert leading the first buoy, followed by Mischief, and Snow Bird. On a beat to ward Mischief outfooted Alert and found the second buoy, holding her until the end of the race. In the heat Alert got a good lead and held her way around, followed by Mischief. Bird beat was won by Mischief, giving the race, and making her still the of the tankard. Alert and Falcon close race for second place in the heat, Alert winning second place by half a length. The Tornado, M. started for the race, but collapsed river.

Cultural Society.

Tuesday evening last very interesting and instructive addresses were delivered to the town hall to the members and guests of the Napanee Horticultural Society. Mr. Herrington, Vice-president of the Society, was an excellent chairman. He off with a few very good introductory remarks, being followed by Mrs. Tor of Chateauguay Basin, Que., and a horticulturist of Toronto Junction. The remarks all complimented the President, Wilkison, on the success of the year. The addresses were plain and simple, and some very useful hints to growers were given. Mr. W. A. Bell and his Glee Club filled in between the addresses with some very appropriate selections. The Glee Club was a success. The platform was handsomely decorated with bunting, mats and plants in blossom. Mr. Gilchrist was enthusiastic over the beautiful contributions contributed by Mrs. Wilkison.

Report.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish the list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American Governments, through the agency of Messrs. J. A. Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C., for information regarding any of these patents which will be supplied free of charge by mail to the firm above mentioned.

CANADA.

34—Benjamin Menard, Farnham, Trap valve; 74,882—Charles Albert Paris, France,—Electric Furnace; —Archibald Sharp, London, Eng., unusually variable speed gear.

UNITED STATES.

163—Victor Berford, Tara, Ont.—cutting and ballast dressing apparatus railway tracks; 693,389—William J. Ve, Montreal, P. Q.—Door spring; —John Clark, Carman, Man.—Machinery.

For a copy of the "Inventor's

Children's Eyes Feed the Brain.

Children who neglect their eyes are more cruel than the Chinese, who encase the feet of their little ones. One who neglects the feet—the other neglects the mind. When we adjust glasses, the world becomes a pleasure.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.

The Big Store. Lahey & Co., Napanee.

"At Home."

The next "At Home" under the auspices of St. Mary Magdalene's Guild will be held in the basement of the church on Tuesday evening next the 11th of March. Good programme, cake and coffee. Admission 10c.

Changed Hands.

Mr. A. E. Douglas, proprietor of the Paisley House, this week purchased the Campbell House from Mr. Wm. Moffatt, taking possession on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Douglas is well known to the travelling and general public and under his able management the Campbell House should prove to be the best hotel in the district. The Paisley House will also continue under the management of Mr. Douglas.

Consumption is infectious. Every precaution should be taken to prevent the spread of the "White Plague." Persons coming into contact with consumptives should inhale Catarrhose several times each day as it is a powerful destroyer of disease germs, and renders them innocuous. Catarrhose is a most efficient preventive and may be thoroughly relied upon to promote expectoration, soothe the cough, and benefit in many ways too numerous to mention. Both from a medical and scientific point of view Catarrhose is the most valuable addition to the armament against consumption. Its merit cannot be too warmly applauded. Sold at all druggists, two months' treatment, price \$1, small size 25c. or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

The members of Napanee Lodge No. 86 I.O.O.F., have invited the members of Dorosonto Lodge to visit Napanee Lodge and confer a degree. After the work in the lodge room is over a supper will be served the visiting brethren in the Royal Hotel.

Letters From Manufacturers.

PIANO TUNING

To Whom It May Concern,—

The bearer, W. A. Rockwell, is a competent tuner, and we would recommend all owners of Gerhard Heintzman pianos to allow no tuner who does not carry our recommendation to tune their pianos. Mr. Rockwell is a thorough and reliable man, which cannot be said of many so-called tuners who travel the country.

The Gerhard Heintzman Co.

To Whom It May Concern,—

This is to certify that W. A. Rockwell is a competent piano tuner, and we would recommend him to anyone requiring their piano tuned. Any work entrusted to him will be carefully attended to.

Dominion Organ and Piano Co.

This is to certify that Mr. W. A. Rockwell has tuned pianos for us and has given entire satisfaction. He has been engaged in the piano business for many years, is a musician and understands the construction of the piano. We can recommend him with pleasure to anyone who require their piano tuned, feeling confident his work will give satisfaction.

Wormwith & Co.

The above are a few letters I have received from time to time, and as I find that certain persons have in the past gone about with tuning kit, representing themselves as competent, when they have no knowledge whatever of the business, (they are called tramp tuners) I trust my many customers will see to it that they know whom they employ and that strangers either in piano trade or as tuner have bonafide recommendations.

10

W. A. ROCKWELL

Itching, Burning, Skin Diseases Cured for Thirty-five Cents.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day, and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Barber's Itch, Ulcers, Blotches and all eruptions of the skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in the cure of all baby humors. 35c. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—47

Old Sayings and Sentences.

A few old sayings on the subject of food come to us rather as a surprise in our age of daintiness and refinement, yet they have their raison d'être notwithstanding. "Meat is much; manners are more;" "Cease your chatter and mind your platter;" "The ass that brays most eats least;" "The wing with the liver to him who's the giver;" "He can give little to his servant who licks his own trencher."

Appropos of this remark, it is amusing to note that "manners" was the name given to the remnants of a meal. These came to the servants as official perquisites; hence our well worn expression before emptying a dish, "Leave the last slice (or whatever it may be) for manners," though if votes were collected on this point it is hardly likely that any of us would have taken it as it stands in the original.

No Thanks Due.

A minister went from Kansas City down into the country to preach. Before going into the pulpit he asked if any one interrupted with "amen" and other ejaculations, as he could not stand such interjections. He was told of one old woman who always made herself heard at all good points. She was asked on this occasion to desist, and she obliged for once. At the end of the sermon the minister met her and warmly thanked her for holding her tongue.

"No need to thank me, no need to thank me!" she exclaimed. "You said nothing whatever to make me shout!"

Keep Busy.

An unhappy life is an idle one. Those who are happiest are the most earnest workers. It is folly to say that we can find no labor. Life itself is a stupendous task. It is cowardly, however, to shirk labor by feigning not to see it. Each mortal, if he does his duty, will have a busy life.

Most Unusual.

"Jigby's a queer fellow. He bought a couple of tickets from me for an amateur theatrical performance for charity."

"And he actually used them?"

"Not only that, but he says he enjoyed himself."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Put Him In the Shade.

Hewitt—What became of the girl that you used to say was the light of your life?

Jewett—Another fellow came between me and the light.

The Toll.

"I should like to ask you, Mr. Reiter, as a successful literary man, what is an author's hardest struggle?" "Staying successful, young man."

Church of England Notes.

CHURCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE—Sunday services. Holy Communion on 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month at the midday service. On other Sundays at 8 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m. Evensong, 7 p.m.



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